Vol. XIII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

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## YOUNG KNIGHTHOOD.

BY E. FOXTON, Author of " Prémices."

greeable intruders, became welcome guests.

Little May brought him in wild flowers and apple-blossoms, then strawberries, and then peaches. A quarter of his last year was gone; and every day was happier than the one before. The shorter and darker it grew, the brighter it seemed to him. Only two-thirds of autumn now to come; and then winter; and then—oh, what to seemed the work monthly, to say that he shorter of the piastered wall on his cell was as the glare of the pit. Then, with one tremendous thrust, he put them from him: "When I was calm and fearless," he said, "I settled all these points in my own mind, as I thought, well. I shall with a kind of grim and ghastly regularity. The disease was kept as much as possible out of Every steamship prought him back good news.

Edward constantly reported to him that the girls were well, and recovering their spirits more and more as the time of their and his remark more and more as the time of their and his remark more and more as the time of their and his remark more almost a true soldier of the workshop, he was carried off to the hospital, workshop, he was carried off to the hospital, where he went through the dismal routine of symptons within closed doors. The night after Humbled, but calmed, he threw himself on his

When we open the first letter from any friend to as, we are about to learn something about that friend besides what he or she is conscious of telling us. As Byron said, in substance, though in words which I do not now recollect. The being that writes is something apart from the being that is. One of the most geutlemanly upon paper. Two or three of the most unappy women I ever knew, were playful when they write ones affected, and, on the other hand, ugly and awkward ones beautiful and graceful in their spillers. He had a swing ones affected, and, on the other hand, ugly and awkward ones beautiful and graceful in their if of the most distinguished female philanthropic that the world has ever seen, the person, entire in the world have the same higher ones affected, and, on the other hand, ugly and arkward ones beautiful and graceful in their ight that the world has ever seen, the person pen, tongue, and act, may all breathe the same highage; but most of us are chaotic, more or ingression of the most distinguished female philanthropic that the world has ever seen, the person, entered the carek, on the wall. By something apart from the possibility, and knowledge, was become the virtual rule of the prison.

The SHAMROCK;

Except to look in on the convalencents, or to be overset them and Mrs. Rodrick.

Except to look in on the convalencents, or the passage, Herman screed the hospital for one the hospital for the passage, Herman screed through the establishment with a peak to some one in the passage, Herman screed vortex were few whold not rocal, and because the condition, the tensor of the most of the third that the could not. The dying eyes there with open arms, and began to instal him, and can the transition of the possibility.

The secret was out, and could not be got in the field him fast, and the transition of the prison of the possibility, and knowledge, was become the virtual

among them had been an error. Those was along them had been an error. Those was apostacy.

Had he not already suffered enough for what was no fault of his? Had he not already served his country enough against her will? Had he not already done and endured enough for a class of despised men, to whom a majority of his countrymen, by their laws, had solemnly declared that little or nothing was due? Was he, indeed, so much wiser than they? Or was it merely his own headstrong, inexperienced, self-merely his own headstrong. The merely his own headstrong his heads are already served them, if they turned to Him with sineere repent-ance, even at the eleventh hour, than they were to seek Him. Rising with the theme, and raising with the CHAPTER XXV.

The Pestilence.

"Who, when he is to treat
With sick folks, women, those whom passions sway,
Allows for that and keeps his constant way.
Whom others' faults do not defeat,
But though men fail him, yet his pert doth play."
Herbert.
A month passed—two, three, four. The season went on without. Within, Herman's cell grew hot, and so full of mosquitoes, that the spiders, instead of being, as heretofore, disagreeable intruders, became welcome guests.
Little May brought him in wild flowers and

a spring. He wrote monthly, to say that he spasm of selfish and unmanly terror like this; was well, contented, and happy, in the thought and therefore I leave them where they are. The night, the guard went the rounds every half was well, contented, and happy, in the thought of a reunion with his correspondents—perhaps, on the whole, as happy where he was, as he could have been anywhere away from them.

There is appointed unto all men a time once to die. When it has come, what can it matter darkness; and most of the seizures occurred between sunset and sunrise. The moment a large of whether the time which preceded it has been between sunset and sunrise. The moment a large of whether the time which preceded it has been between sunset and sunrise. Every steamship brought him back good news. whether the time which preceded it has been long or short? When it comes to me, let it find man was found to be attacked, either in cell or

Humbled, but calmed, he threw himself on his tance's brilliant and charming descriptions of every brilliant and charming scene she saw—witten as if the very genii of Art, Nature, and Love, had possessed themselves of her as their proper medium—he enjoyed it all, and felt it all with her and in her.

When we open the first letter from any friend to us, we are about to learn something about the friend heaids what he or she is conscious.

Humbled, but calmed, he threw himself on his knees, and, unable to sleep, continued all night, after which he was put through the time—as for two or three who were dearer to him, and for one who was dearest of all. Every hour, he glided soft by through the still, dark corridors, listening, to make sure that there were, as yet, no new sufferers agonizing in their cells. At day-break, another man was seized, and, crawling on his hands and knees to the door of his cell, cried to him for help, as the light of his little lantern days what he or she is conscious.

in the world has ever seen, the person, program and act, may all breast the earnest hugues by the most of use are changing by the fields, we see unch confided the everser to asserting and early one of the person of the population, when not exhault and the everse the same than the program of the person of the population, when not exhault and the everse the same than the program of the person of the population, when not exhault and the everse the same than the program of the person of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the person of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the program of the program of the population, when not exhault and the everse than the program of the prog

The strategy of the property o

WASHINGTON, D. C. would but declare himself a convert to Slavery, or would only own that his action against it among them had been an error. Those who willfully preferred destruction to follow their choice, yet that He tempted him well knew the value of such an apostacy.

For the National Era.

HERMAN;

Would but declare himself a convert to Slavery, though He did not choose to be served by slaves, and suffered those who willfully preferred destruction to follow their choice, yet that He would be more eager to receive and welcome them, if they turned to Him with sineere repentance, even at the eleventh hour, than they were to seek Him. Rising with the theme, and raising the first words, in puzzling the Giant's Causeway. In the cow and the goose, we discover the genius of the fountain, of the old Druidical them, if they turned to Him with sineere repentance, even at the eleventh hour, than they were to seek Him. Rising with the theme, and raising the first words, in puzzling the Giant's Causeway. In the cow and the goose, we discover the genius of the fountain, of the old Druidical them, if they turned to Him with sineere repentance, even at the eleventh hour, than they were to seek Him. Rising with the theme, and raising the first words, in puzzling the Giant's Causeway. In the cow and the goose, we discover the genius of the fountain, of the old Druidical structions, directly nor indirectly?"

"No. When I leave this State, if ever I do, it shall be with a soul as free as my body. It is my right, as a citizen, to go, in a peaceable manuers produce the opposite. To such stored the server will and suffered those who willfully preferred de-out in section to follow their choice, yet that He did not choose to be served by slaves, or would be rever more return to this state, nor interfere with our discover the genius of the fountain, of the fold Druidical struction to follow their choice, yet that He did not choose to be served by slaves, or would be more eager to receive and welcome this state, nor interfere with ou

### For the National Ers. FROM EUROPE.

BY JENNY MARSH PARKER. War! War! War! War! War! War! Legions must fall, that kings may reign Hearts be sundered and torn with pain,

War! War! War! War to the sword, the sword to the hill In a deep and throbbing stream If thus, a king a crown may take,

War! War! War! Pour the life-warm crimson out Let our brothers' lives be freely given Let a bloody footprint full In every palace and hut and hall, Rather than one from a throne should be driven Rather than pride of state should be riven! When will the brute-howl cease, And we of our brother's blood be shriven?

For the National Era.-[Copyright secured.] THE SHAMROCK:

Rochester, New York.

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The moral of the fable is, that the practice of kindness imparts beauty to the countenance, and insures success in business, while churlish manners produce the opposite. To such stories as these, I have no doubt, great crowds of Celtic peasants used to listen before St. Patrick and his co-missionaries superseded the heathen priests. The wonderful stary of the dwarf called Foot and a Half also points back to the same early date. It was by following the advice of a little bird, and securing his mother's blessing, that he was so successful.

Sometimes the conversation of the old folks was more interesting than our own stories, and

was more interesting than our own stories, and we were hushed in breathless attention. When they talked about the Peghs, for instance, an ancient Irish race, now extinct, whose feet to represent a life of vice in a disgusting light were so broad that when it rained they lay yet rowdies would sing them, eatch up their down on their back and turned them up for an wild romantic spirit, and be prepared to mee down on their back and turned them up for an umbrella, you may be sure we listened.

I have heard them tell fearful stories about price for such a ranting, joyous life. Burns tell the old Water-Kings; and long as it was since of the bandit, who

the invarion of the Danes, the Irish still felt a horror towards the whole nation.

Terrible tales about the massacre of 1641 formed a large part of tradition among Protest-ants. How Phelim O'Neill crowded a barn full of men, women, and children, and, setting fire to it, consumed them all—and when a woman threw an infant out by the window, a soldier took it upon his spear, and threw it back again; how he killed Protestants, and threw them into the river Bunn, till the dead bodies were piled above the surface of the water; how in that spot a bloody hand was seen rising up once a year, while a low, hoarse voice from the bottom of the water cried out "vengeance, vengeance;" how Cromwell afterwards avenged their blood on that spot, and then the spectre ceased to return; such tales as these, either fictitious or highly exaggerated, formed the conversation of many a winter evening. No doubt, among Roman Catholics, stories about the oppression and cruelty of Protestants were recited with similar effect. All tended to keep up an unhappy feud between two races which otherwise would have "mingled into one."

If heggers supplied them with news and the land of vain show the land of land the land of the land

were scarce; but there were lew who did not practice music, either instrumental or vocal, and application made the commonest voices agreeable to those who had not too refined a taste. And even those who could sing none at all, had many songs in their memory. Some will burst out in another, for the water must have vent. The human mind was made for hor scarce; but there were lew who did not practice music, either instrumental or vocal, and application made the commonest voices agreeable to those who had not too refined a taste. And even those who could sing none at all, had many songs in their memory. Some wongs were printed and sold for a halfpenny a piece, others were never committed to paper, have vent. The human mind was made for braid the commonest voices agreeable to those who had not too refined a taste. And even those who could sing none at all, had many songs in their memory. Some the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the select beauty to the last. The whiteness of the snow suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the select beauty to the last. The whiteness of the snow suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet. The mild sunshine suggested the select beauty to the last. The whiteness of the snow suggested the almost transparent skin of the fair complexion—its imperceptible yet.

But now I will go to that place called Kentucky,
This there that the people live gentlement all.
In less than a year, if Pm any ways lucky,
I will be a squire, or meet with a fall,

Then straight an Assembly man I will be voted, If Patrice's good fortune be anywise fair, And next to the Congress I will be promoted, And afterwards climb to the President's chair.

This class of songs was perhaps more inj rious to morals than any other. They seem

Sung a song and danced a glee Carousing neath the gallows tree. I heard of a horse thief who was sentenced to Botany Bay for seven years. He looked the judge in the face, with a defiant air, exclaim

"Well, d-nation to my sowl, and that's all ye can do."

"Oh, no," said the judge, "I can hang you."

"Well, then," he rejoined, with the same imprecation, "that's all ye can do."

I once heard a touchingly beautiful song a girl who was wasting away with consumption I wish I could give it all, but I remember only

I am wearin' awa', Jean,
Like the sna' wreath in the tha', Jean;
I am wearin' awa'
To the land of Leal.
There is nac sorrow there, Jean,
There is neither could nor care, Jean;
The day is always fair
In the land of the Leal.

between two races which otherwise would have "mingled into one."

If beggars supplied them with news, and tradition took the place of history, songs answered for light literature. Great heroes, patriotic statesmen, unfortunate lovers, bloody murderers, ill-boding comets, hard winters, dear summers, bad children, fleet horses, nimble dogs, good cows, and everything else remarkable, were celebrated in song. Correct singers were scarce; but there were few who did not practice music. either instrumental or vocal. pring, the prospect of a happy immortality. I have never since seen the snow wasting under a pleasant sunshine, without thinking of "the land of the Leal." What circumstances did for me, a susceptible temperament does for the un-cultivated Irish; and they take up a good song, or even a very indifferent one, with a similar en-

With the Celtic Irish language I am entirely unacquainted, but I am told that their songs have about the same character as the Scotch brought into the cot for shelter. When the family goes to move, half a dozen of men could scarcely drive her away from the old cabin; but when the old woman who milks her says, "Come, honey," she follows to the new h bitation like a dog. For anything to befall such an animal would be no trifling occurrence.

The Irish keenrich or funeral dirge is said to

that dark and dismal den in which they have so

## CHIMES FROM JOEL.

BY H. B. NORTON. Blow the trump in Zion! Tel W MI Sound the larum-cry1
The hour of doom approacheth,

The Day of God is high land A day of gloom and darkness, A day of fear and dread, Like misty beams of morning A hunde-cloud of feemen,

The terror of the nations, Time bath not seen their likeness To desert darkness turnig

They shall roar like rattling chariots.

Whon they sweep the earth in wrath.

And gleom shall veil your faces,

As they tread their chosen way, In grim temorseless fory In destruction's red array; The earth shall quake in wonder,

Can ye abide His presence, When He comes with vengeance shod? Repent ye of your evil, And return unto your God; And try his loving kindness, If he will not stay his hand,

And breathe, in living awentness, On the cursed and blighted land; And pour you on: a blessing, Till the mountains bud and blow, And richness crown the valleys, Wonders in the heavens!

The Day of God is nigh! Amid the battle's rose, God's blessing, round his chosen ones.

The following article is taken from the Evangelist of the 12th of May. It cannot fail to be read with interest. The editor writes from a late personal examination of the battle fields of the day, allow of live

## A KINGDOM TWICE LOST.

Will it Now be Won ? So, then, war has come at last. After months of fruitless negotiation, Europe is plunged into a tremendous conflict, and the fate of Italy is again to be decided by the sword. The Austrians have struck the first blow. Anticipating the advance of the French over the Alps, they have invaded Piedmont, with the hope of de-stroying the Sardman army before their allies

secure behind his bastions, calmly awaited the arrival of reinforcements. In a few weeks the Austrian bugles were heard in the passes of the Tyrol, and their long columns came winding down into the plains of Italy. The arrival of these fresh battalions put the Austrians in condition to take the field, and Radetzky, though an old man, well stricken in years, did not lose a moment. Issuing from his stronghold, he completely out generalled Charles Albert, turned his flank, and attacked him in the rear. In a fortnight he fought half a dozen battles, and was victorious in every one, driving the Piedmontese army before him from Mantua to Milan, and across the frontier into Sardinia. Thus in a few short days the glorious prize of Italian liberty was lost, and that beautiful territory again consigned to years of foreign domnion.

But this was not the end of misfortune. One bitter lesson was not enough. The disastrons campaign of '48 was followed by the fiatal defeat of '49, when, for the second time, the hope of Italy was lost. In August of the previous year, when driven out of Lombardy, Charles Albert had entered into an armistice with Radetzky, which, of course, both expected would be the religious propers. secure behind his bastions, calmly awaited the Albert had entered into an armistice with Radetzky, which, of course, both expected would be the prelude to a definite and permanent peace. But when the King got back to Turin, he found that he had raised a storm which he could not quell. Stung by their defeat, and conscious that it was not owing to any want of valor on their part, the brave Piedmontese hurned for another chance to wipe out the national disgrace. This ardor was kept up by the excitement in other parts of Italy. The whole peninsula was still agitated, and young patrolis were burning to renew the war of liberty. The popular enthusiasm was too strong to be resisted. If violently repressed, it threatened to break out into republicanism. The Sardinian Parliament came together on the 1st of February, and the King addressed the Chambers in a speech full of Italian fire, and pointing distinctly to the necessity of again taking up arms.

By the terms of the armistice, it had been By the terms of the armistice, it had been agreed that if either party should decide to resume hostilities, it should give the other eight days' notice. Charles Albert had decided to open the campaign on the 20th of March, and accordingly, on the 12th, a courier was seut off with all speed from Turin to Milan, to bear the formal declaration.

Marshal Radetzky had been expecting this issue, and it did not take him by surprise.

Marshal Radetzky had been expecting this issue, and it did not take him by surprise. The old war-horse snuffed the battle from afar. Never was tidings more eagerly welcomed than this by the garrison of Milan, who hailed it as a new call to victory and glory. Though Radetzky had grown gray in arms, the was now eighty-three years old,) and might claim exemption from the fatigues of a new campaigu, he acted with a promptitude and energy which his enemies might admire, but certainly did not imitate. Orders were at once sent off to the Austrian detachments to leave small garrisons in the towns, and march in with their whole force to join him. This course, indeed, involved the to join him. This course, indeed, involved the danger of insurrections in hisrear. He well knew that if he experienced any check, the whole country would break out in another revolution. In fact, the people did rise in Brescia, and overpowered the garrison, and were for several days masters of the place, until Haynau marched upon them from Venice, and put down the re-volt by a horrid massacre. But Radetzky chose to run the risk for the 2ake of the main chance.

of the war! Such was the issue of this mer orable campaign, begun and ended in five days!
The armistice was signed March 24th, just one
year from the time that Charles Albert invaded
Lombardy. Such, then, was the final result of
all the dreams and hopes of Italian patriots—of

all the dreams and hopes of Italian patriots—of the expenditure of so much treasure and so much blood! With the memory of these things fresh in mind, can anybody wonder that we feel doubt and misgiving at the issue of the war which is now beginning? Whoever studies the history of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, may anticipate, with a good degree of confidence, the course of events. The first attempt, as we see already, is to repeat the bold stroke of Radetz-ky in 1849, by an invasion of Piedmont. If this fail, then it is probable that the Austrian army will retreat, not upon Milan, but upon Mantua. But there it will make a stand; and, unless the campaign is conducted with great which the campaign is conducted with gre skill, Mantua and Verona will be the rocks of which the combined French and Sardinian a mies will break in pieces. The issue of the campaign of 1848 shows that it will never h an easy matter to drive the Austrians out o Italy. If the people rise again in every city and are victorious; if the French and Sardin and are victorious; if the French and Sardmians pour an overwhelming force into Lombardy, still the issue is by no means certain. At first, these combined forces may carry all before them. But then it is probable the Austrians will repeat the tactics of Radetzky in 1848, at Mantua and Verona. And then comes the tug of war. Here the Austrians occupy one of the strongest military positions in all Europe, resting on four strong fortresses, which are so situated as to support each other. Ve-rona and Mantua, with Legnago and Peschiera, stand at the angles of a square, or rhomboid Their ramparts, bristling with cannon, appear Their ramparts, bristling with cannon, appealike a vast battalion thrown into a hollow square to repel a charge of cavalry. This strong position cannot be attacked with much prospec of success, or at least of immediate success. took the great Napoleon nine months to take Mantua, and so well did he know its importance, that when once he got it, he never gave it up un-

This almost impregnable military position in direct communication with Austria by the passes of the Tyrol. Here, then, an Austrian army will wait, in all security, as Radetzky waited, endeavoring only to maintain itself until it wearies out the enemy, or until some unguarded movement enables it to strike a detrice blow. lisive blow.

But not only is this a very strong position

for defence, it is one of great danger to an emy. An invading army, attempting to drive the Austrians out of Lombardy, must advance into this network of fortresses, where any false Napoleon once step exposes it to destruction. got caught in it, and extricated himself only by a succession of battles and victories. All ob stacles were overcome by his extraordinary military genius. But the Napoleon who now takes the field, though he occupies the throne of his uncle, is not the heir of his vast talent in

war.

In default of such marvellous skill, there is no resource but in an overwhelming strength. The invading army must be so superior in numbers, that it can afford to divide, and leave one great division to beleaguer Mantua and Verona, while another, aided by a fleet in the Adriatic, marches upon Venice, or even upon Vienna. Otherwise, if the forces are but equal, as the advantages of position are all on the side of Austria, nothing but the most extraordinary military combinations, or some unac countable fortune of war, can make the balance

ncline to the other side.

Thus, looking at the position of the armies in the field, our hearts are divided between hope and fear, as the curtain rises on this great and bloody drama. We are not sanguine, yet we are not despondent. But our faith in a good result comes from something higher than the plans of Louis Napoleon. Some trust in horses, and some in chariots, but we trust in the name of the Lord our God. In this awful hour, while surveying with an attentive and anxious eye the course of events, we would look up devoutly to that Being who holds the fate of nations in His hand.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democra TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF PIKE'S PEAK EMIGRANTS-THE MINES

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 5, 1859. MR. EDITOR: The steamers Iatan and William Campbell arrived to-day from Omaha, with over a hundred discontented Pike's Peak emigrants. They bring deplorable accounts o mining prospects, and report terrible suffering and privation on the Plains. It is estimate that twenty thousand men have their backs turned upon the mines between here and Fort Kearney, who will reach the Missouri rive towns within a fortnight. Most of them are destitute of money and the necessaries of life, and are made reckless and desperate, by reasons of their desolate condition. Threats are made of burning Omaha, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, and other river towns, on their arrival and at Plattsmouth fears of their carrying their threats into execution are current, and some fled from the place. Two thousand men are reported at Plum Creek, fifty miles west of Omaha, in a starving condition, and consider able excitement exists all along the river, from vance detachment of the immense returning throng which has crowded the Missouri rive towns the last two months on their western weary way, and before the expiration of a week we shall be overrun with returning emigrants In this city there is no fear of violence, but some of the upper smaller towns may suffer in-jury at the hands of the destitute and hungry

It will be remembered that these men have not been to the mines, and some of them not even to Fort Kearney. Their information comes from second parties, and not from positive knowledge. The last accounts from the mines, received here from parties known in St. Joseph, are quite favorable, and miners who have been at Denver through the winter are not only returning, but have sent for their friends to come on and leave their business here as best they can, but to leave it anyhor Some of those on the way are determined to push on in spite of the panic which seems to have taken the larger portion of the emigrants like a whirlwind. Just as the Campbell was like a whirlwind. Just as the Campbell was leaving Rulo, Nebraska, a man was reported to have arrived direct from the mines with the news that Denver city had been burned. I canold one re-told.

Horace Greeley went down to Leavenworth

this morning, on the steamer Platte Valley.

## MORE UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM PIKE'S

From the St. Joseph West, May 16th We yesterday morning had a conversation with Mr. Stannus, of Keokuk, Iowa, who was just in from the Plains. Mr. Stannus was one of a large party of Pike's Peak emigrants, some eighteen or twenty of whom, he says, prospected in the mines for about eighteen days. He was not at the mines himself, having stopped to miles this side, to await the result of the niles this side, to await the res examinations made by his friends. The whole party returned, having satisfied themselves that they could make nothing in the mines. The best diggings they found would average only best diggings they found would average only fourth of a cent to the pan. The party tried the four diggings known as Cherry Creek, Ara-pahoe, Mexican, and Table Mountain diggings, all of which are about alike. It was thought all of which are about alike. It was though at first that gold would be found higher up i the mountains, but all who tried were disathe mountains, but all who tried were disap-pointed; the higher up they went, the less ap-pearance of gold they found. The whole party united in condemning the thing as a hum gotten up by traders and speculators.

In going out, the party met about one hu dred emigrants a day returning on foot, nearly all of whom were in destitute circumstances. They all gave the same account in regard the mines, though the traders along the atill contended that miners were making eight to ten dollars a day. One of this com-pany, as Mr. Stannus states, bought up all the gold he could find in Auraria and Denver cities, amounting to \$5.43. Ten miles beyond Salt Creek, the party uncovered the body of a man who had evidently been murdered, being shot with two balls through the head. It is sup-posed to be the body of a man from Nebraska city, by the name of Carpenter, who was some three ago reported to have been murdered on the plains, with letters on his person giving un-favorable accounts from the mines. Near by was found the body of his mule, which had al-

# WASHINGTON. D. C.

THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1859.

THE WEST INDIES AS THEY WERE AND ARE.

The Edinburgh Review for April contains a rticle with the above title, which cannot fail to make a profound impression upon the public land. For a dozen years it has been the fash ion, with heartless politicians on both sides of the Atlantic, to speak of "the failure of West India emancipation," as one of those great, broad, historical facts, about which there can be no dispute. In vain have the special organi of the Anti-Slavery cause protested that the seeds of ruin and decay in the Islands were sown by Slavery, that the planters were bank rupt or hopelessly involved in debt before emancipation took place, and that the cruelty of Slavery was rapidly exterminating the black population. These statements have scareely eceived a passing notice at the hands of the friends of Slavery. With their habitual infatuation, prejudice, and ignorance, the more hon-

est portion of them have probably never heard

these counter statements; while the inferested

demagogues have either denied them flatly, or

treated them with silent contempt. We congratulate the friends of Freedon therefore, upon the appearance of this vigorou and searching article in the Edinburgh Review. t will be read by tens of thousands in the slave s well as the free States, whose inveterate prejudices will not allow them to open an Anti-Slavery newspaper, nor to credit a statement emanating from such a quarter. The commanding position which the Review has occupied for fifty years in the world of Letters, secures for it the attention of all who aspire to per cwt. Notwithstanding this immense reducenter the charmed circle of literature; and tion of price, there was an increase of producevery educated slaveholder would regard it as tion amounting to four millions cwts. This stigma upon his fair fame, to be without the augmented product at the former prices would Edinburgh Review. We need not commend to the special notice of the class, the able article on the West Indies. The subject is too deeply and permanently interesting to them to be passed over or neglected, and we feel assured that it cannot fail to enlighten many hones minds, which have for years groped in the

thick darkness of ignorance and prejudice. The Review presents a powerful array of wellauthenticated facts in support of its positions and the candid mind cannot retain a lingering doubt, after weighing them, of the beneficent results which have flowed from Emancipation. In the first place, he states, upon the authority of official statistics, that there was a rapid liminution of the slave population going on prior to the act of emancipation, and that that act of justice has been followed by an equally rapid increase of population. This fact alone will produce, in the estimation we will not say of Christians merely, but of honest men. There

are eighteen islands. In eleven of these there was a diminution of population in twelve years preceding the act of emancipation, amounting. o the appalling number of 60,218, viz: from 558,194 to 497,975. Had similar returns been made from the remaining seven colonies, the re viewer estimates that the decrease must have been little, if at all, short of 100,000. It is an easy sum in arithmetic to ascertain, at this rate, how long it would have taken to exterminate the negro race in the islands. We may remark, that the same process of extermination now going on in Cuba with still greater elarity; and it would long since have freed that island from Slavery, by the destruction of the negro race, but for the constant recruits that are brought in from Africa. The negro population is consumed, by the infamous system o Slavery which prevails there, every seven years and yet the shameless advocates of Slavery propagandism, such as Senator Benjamin, hole up the prosperity of Cuba for the admiration of a civilized world. American Slavery is bad enough; but it is a negro paradise, particularly in the more northern slave States when compared with Slavery in the West Inproduction of sugar and coffee should forever fail from the earth, than that the fiendish cruelty which exterminates a whole race every seven years should be kept in existence. Even Benjamin, in his speech in defence of the acit as an argument for annexation. But is there Slavery, and is still increasing. Thus, in the any reason to suppose that the permanent that the detestable slave trade would be sup-

would enjoy greater immunity in the Union than under Spanish dominion. The reviewer says, with emphasis, "Whatever there may be said for West Indian Slavery, this damning thing must be said against it, that the slaves were dying of it."

pressed, by annexation? On the contrary, we

maintain that the traffic, even if not legalized,

But emancipation took place, and, notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances which attended the act, the best consequences imm distely followed. The negroes-released from the terrible ordeal of Slavery, from the merciless lash of the overseer, from cruel overworking and half feeding-began to increase and multiply. "In the next twelve years," says the reviewer, "there was an increase of 54,076 in the number of the negroes of but ten colonies, (no returns having been sent from the larger ones.") We may add, that, allowing a rresponding rate for the larger colonies, the total increase of population in the twelve years must have been considerably above one hundred thousand! Here, then, is the contrast between Slavery and Freedom. In a dozen years, the one system destroys and reduces population at the rate of twenty per cent., while the other fosters the increase of popula

tion in a still greater ratio. A comparison of Freedom and Slavery, as it regards the production of sugar, shows results which promise to be, at no distant day, equally favorable to the former. Emancipation took place in 1834. The following brief extract from the Review will show the retrograde condition of things prior to that period:

"In the five years ending with 1820, the exyears ending with 1830—a decrease of no less than 91,388 hogsheads. Nay, in the ten years ending with 1830, the decrease was no less than 201,843 hogsheads, from the amount in the ten

"Another fact plainly shows that these dis-

arge colony, with Slavery preserved in all force and beauty. And what is the result? e result is almost total ruin. Out of 917 ntations, 636 have been totally abandoned Of the remainder, 65 grow nothing but wood or provisions. And the small balance are stated to be on the read to destruction."

The sudden transition from Slavery to Freedom was attended with circumstances calcu ated to obstruct and embarrass the regular operations of agriculture. The planters, proud, perious, and cruel, accustomed rially to absolute authority, found it difficult to stoop to measures of conciliation towards their edmen. They insisted on dictating the terms of agreement for labor, and the freed-men had no alternative but implicit obedience, and labor at half wages, or an assertion of their newly-acquired liberty of action. They chose the latter, and, in thousands of instances, left their former masters without the necessary labor to cultivate their sugar plantations.

"We could fill hundreds of pages," says the reviewer, "with descriptions of the painful and unavailing struggles of the employers to escape, by hook or by crook, from the dreadful ecessity of treating with respect and alluring by wages those whom, not long before, they der to be put down and flogged for the least indolence. The only effect of those strugextent) was to disgust the negroes, and drive them to seek a livelihood anywhere rather than Citizen says:

action (on non-action) of the Tract Society, took care to let us know that it was not because

We are wholly against such a commercial

honest people will rather approve the procedure of the Boston men, as you may see it in this

paragraph of news:
"The American Tract Society of Boston

tract against the slave trade."
It would be invidious to surmise that the

honesty of the Boston Tractarians may be attrib-uted to the circumstance that they have less

THE PENNSYLVANIA OPPOSITION.

It is with equal surprise and pleasure that we

find in Col. Forney's Philadelphia Press the

hold a Convention at Harrisburg on the 9th of

excitement prevails in the ranks of the Republicans, Americans, and others, constituting what is understood as the Opposition party, in

of events. We may well regard the assembling of such a body, therefore, as eminently worthy of consideration. Having most resolutely oppos-

an Administration elected by Democratic votes and for this having awakened the malevolen

attacks of its dependants, who conceive that no. Democrat can object to the acts of a derelict Administration without being on the instant ruled out of what they call the party, we are not, of

course, indifferent to the determination of any other body of our countrymen, when they as-

tions on great public questions; in other words having objected to the shortcomings of those

whom we contributed, not immaterially, to ele

vate to power, we cannot be consistently blind

opposed. Holding ourselves ready to do jus

ice to any organization that may assume a lisinterested position, we feel bound to resist and expose all attempts to ignore or to destroy

reat fundamental principles; and if the State Convention, which is to assemble at Harrisburg on the 9th of June, shall squarely march up to

ne expectations of the people, it will give us leasure to honor it for so doing. But is it not

lear that an organized movement is making n the ranks of the so-called Opposition party

to the Democracy, so to put principle out of sight as to bring every ism and rally every pre-judice under the flag of a common antagonism,

looking only to the patronage of the General Government? Is it not evident, that certain

artisan managers foresee that they cannot as

sert devotion to great principles without im-perilling their political prospects? Now, there

are few measures more endeared to us than that which looks to the protection of the inter-

ests of Pennsylvania, and to the general wel-

to us, must be of transient consideration in

are expected to meet this issue, and they are

sition party.

xpected to meet it by the masses of the Op-

question which may dissipate some of their hopes of success. To capture the offices and patronage of the General Government has ad-dled the pates of partisans before this; but the

day has come when the American people look less to the defeat of an unpopular Administra-

nto a party bound simply to oppose another party, or to put down an offending Administra-

ion, is neither more nor less than a new prepa-ation for the success of men, not principles. No less short-sighted would be the alternative

of attempting to make the tariff question the only issue in the campaign of eighteen hundred and sixty. \* \* \*

We are no less aware of the fact, that there

s an eager spirit at work among the leaders of that Opposition, so to stretch their creed

that because there is a strong protective-tariff

they can therefore make that the main basis of

onal organization, and, under the clamor

feeling among their associates in the South, and in most of the free States of this Union,

all such men deceive themselves in the

gs of those whom we have heretofore

urse, indifferent to the dete

all infractions upon the Democratic creed by

reference to their State Convention, to be

wing well-timed admonition addressed to

ery or the slave trade.

The reviewer is free to admit that, in conseuence of this state of things, there was, upon the abolition of Slavery, a large falling off in the production of sugar. There were other stances in following years which had a paralyzing effect upon the productive resources of the islands. An earthquake in 1843, followed by a hurricane, destroyed 117 of the 172 of the sugar mills in Antigua, and swept away the habitations of the people in town and country. And, worse than this, "there was a series of droughts, that year after year, with only two exceptions, occurred between 1840 and 1849."

In 1847, the great crash came, which resulted from the fall in the price of sugar. In 1840, West Indian sugar, exclusive of the duty, sold at 49s. per cwt. In 1848, it had sunk to 23s. 5d .- a fall of twenty-five shillings and seven pence out of forty-nine shillings! In the eight years ending in 1846, sugar had averaged (exclusive of the duty) 37s. 3d. per cwt. In the have fetched fifteen millions more than it did at the reduced rates; whereas it actually sold for seven millions less than the smaller crops of former years. This was a terrible ordeal for the proprietors to pass through; and if we re flect that prior to emancipation their estates had been almost hopelessly encumbered with debt, it is not to be wondered at that a large proportion of them failed to weather the storm.
In the small island of St. Lucia," says the reviewer, "an Encumbered Estate Court was established in 1833, and, small as the island is. in the first eighteen months, liabilities were recorded to the enormous amount of £1,089,965. all debts incurred under Slavery." A similar state of things prevailed in all the islands. Nearly all the estates were mortgaged, many of them beyond their value, and were liable for at Harrisburg, on the 9th of the coming June, more interest than they could possibly pay. The majority of the proprietors resided in England, ajority of the proprietors resided in and thus extracted from the islands their very life-blood, as a similar class of men have been the curse of Ireland for centuries. It is lucky

for the islands and their inhabitants, if these non-resident blood-suckers have been compelled by bankruptcy to disgorge their ill-gotten wealth, and to surrender their pernicious control over the Colonies. The estates have in a great degree passed into the hands of new proprietors, who reside on the soil, and the effect has been a marked increase in the production of the islands. The importation of sugar into the United Kingdom from the West Indies since 1840 has gone on increasing as follows:

From 1841 to 1846 - . From 1847 to 1852 - - 17,918,362 From 1853 to 1858 - 18.443.331

It is highly interesting to note that in the six years that followed free trade in sugar, which began in 1846, there was an increase in production amounting to 3,288,812 cwts. This fact shows that, in new hands, with free labor, terrible as has been the ordeal through which the Colonies have passed, they exhibit a wonderful recuperative energy.

In this connection we will remark that emancipation has taken from the fields a large pordies. It were better a thousand times that the tion of labor which the tyranny of Slavery forced into them, contrary to nature, necessity, and decency. We mean female labor. Under Freedom, the negroes consult their self-respect, their domestic comforts, and humanity, by keeping their wives and daughters at home. Notwithquisition of Cuba, stated this fact, in regard to standing this fact, the amount of sugar now exthe destruction of the negroes, and relied upon ported greatly exceeds that of the last years of two last years of Slavery (1832 and 1833) they habits of the Islanders would be changed or exported to Great Britain 8,471,744 cwts. In the two years 1856 and 1857 they exported to Great Britain alone 8,736,654 cwts., besides a large amount to Australia, the United States. and other countries, to which a new trade in

> the article has sprung up. We close for the present our notice of this valuable article in the Edinburgh Review. In our next, we propose to resume the subject. and to present other facts of interest.

A FORLORN HOPE .- Spratt, the great South Carolina champion of man-stealing, is fully impressed with the arduous enterprise he is engaged in, in endeavoring to bring about a revival of the slave trade. He says:

tion, than to the protection and establishmen of enduring principles. The idea, for instance " Men, diffident of its endurance, move away that the Convention which is to be held at Har-risburg on the 9th of June should fuse itself from it. Its pious people are instructed to de plore it. Its women and children are taught to turn against it. Its friends, who speak for its tegrity, and who claim the means to its exension, are looked upon as agitators; and ow, who speak truly what I believe for its ad ancement and the advancement of humanity, in which, under Heaven, I believe it to be the most potent agent this world has ever seen, am sure that scarce a woman's heart in all this land responds to what I say, or that, from the pious and pure, whom most I wish to please, if o please them were consistent with my duty, will raise one prayer for the measure we prothat others may come under their flag. But

With this formidable array of reason and onscience of men and women against him, Spratt is still for the war of agitation.

a national organization, and, under the clamor thus excited, ignore grave and important issues. They deceive themselves, too, in the belief that because there is a wide-spread feeling of disgust and disappointment against Mr. Buchanau's Administration, they may organize and marshal this feeling so as to succeed at the polls in 1860, upon the expedient of 'any or no platform. All such leaders have failed to read the signs of the times intelligently. The MASS MEETING AT CLEVELAND. - A mass eeting of the people took place at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 24th ult., the object of which was to express public sentiment upon the recent rescue trials. The Leader estimates that ten or twelve thousand persons were present. Hon. J. R. Giddings was chosen President, with thirteen Vice Presidents, and four Secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Gov. Chase, Mr. Giddings, Hon. Edward Wade, and several others. A declaration and resolutions were adopted, which for their solemnity and import ance are worthy of permanent preservation We must postpone them until next week.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

When the American Tract Society degraded itself before the eyes of the world by refusing to publish anything which could offend the delicate sensibilities of the African slave traders, we took it for granted that, at any rate, they had gained the esteem and gratitude of that eminently devoted class of Christian mission aries, as they are regarded by Dr. Adams; but it seems that we were mistaken. The organ of the "dealers in human flesh," the Southern Citizen, flouts the Tractarians without cere. Citizen, flouts the Tractarians without cere. they will take Seward—provided either can mony. We suggest that, in order to gain the succeed; and they have determined, in their confidence of the slave dealers, the Tract So-ciety should go a step further. It should aban-don its present position of neutrality which don its present position of neutrality, which, defent."

like the sailor in the storm, seems to say, We are highly gratified that the large see "Good God, good devil;" and if they really tion of the Pennsylvania Democracy reprehope to make friends of the "mammon of un- sented by Col. Forney are beginning to recogighteousness," they should issue a series of nise the fact that Slavery is the great issue tracts, elaborating the favorite theory of Dr. between the parties in this country. Still, in Adams in regard to the instrumentality of Sla- Mr. Forney's statement of the issue at the very and the slave trade as missionary schemes | close of the article, he presents it in language for the spread of the Gospel. The Southern which Republicans cannot accept. He says:

"Hence it is that in the State Convention, to Citizen says:

"The Tract Society in New York, as we have already recorded, being wholesomely mindful of the profits of Southern trade, lately refused to embody in the scheme of its publications a system of tracts against Slavery, or even against the African slave trade. Not that the members approve of the institution, or of the trade—not that they feel anything less than the righteous abhorrence for Southern life and conversation and man's property in man, and 'traffic in human flesh, &c., &c.; but only that they consider it politic (then, a Christian socie. be held at Harrisburg on the 9th of June, it is expected that an effort will be made to pave the way for such a repudiation or ignoring of great principles as will suit those who have these objects in view. The only real, living question in issue to-day is the Territorial question. on, however we may talk about tariffs, or about Americanism in either of its phases, or about Americanism in either of its phases, or about the foreign policy, or about the delin-quencies of our public servants; the only vital question is, whether the people of our Territo-ries—those organized to-day, and those to be organized hereafter—shall be permitted to con-trol their own affairs in their own way. The South appreciates the importance of this questraffic in human flesh, &c., &c.; but only that they consider it politic (they, a Christian society, instituted for the promotion of religion and virtue) to let that particular class of sins go unscathed—to rail furiously against all sorts of sins except only that sin; for in fact that sin pays. Now we wish Southern readers to fully appreciate the value of this forbearance. Even those journals in the North which approved the action (on proposition) of the Tract Society. tion, and accepts it, putting its own direct and practical construction upon it. The Demo-cratic party of the Union is in a state of intense agitation in regard to it, and will continue to be so until some practical settlement has been attained. No party can evade an exression for or against this principle—and east of all, any party which has arrayed itself against all that portion of Mr. Buchanan's polany member of that Society North approved of and pettifogging Tract Society; religion and morality, which have a single eye to Southern custom, do not suit us; and, on the whole, most in regard to Kansas. The People's party Pennsylvania will have an opportunity ring its position on the 9th of June next, and hose who have the management of that organation may be well assured that, if there ha een a general revolt against the attempt of mixture of humor, of reserve, of strong affect Mr. Buchanan's Administration to lose sight of principles for the sake of expediency, there voted yesterday to separate from the New York Society, of which it has been a branch since rill be quite as indignant denunciation of any ttempt in any other quarter to purchase pop-1825, and by a resolution expressed its approval of the publication, under its auspices, during the current year, of any well-written

the to the circumstance that they have less temptation; they know but little in Boston of the immense profits which New York derives from transacting Southern business and handling Southern money. But let them have the merit, such as it is, of resolving to speak out their stupid mind." the President's Kansas policy; and we regret be found interesting and instructive. that constitutional scruples-or, more probably, their recent party pledges and commitmentsprevent them from assuming Republican blooded, as well as commonplace and superthe "Opposition" in Pennsylvania, which is to more genuine stamp than that of Mr. Douglas, June. Col. Forney warns the opposition, which embraces Republicans and Americans, against the folly of evading the Slavery question. He

darity by imitating the same dishonorable ex

South Carolina. and smar soft all also dw quite

Government. Will the true Democracy of Pennsylvania will it be satisfied with Buchanan?

port has just been submitted by the Convention of the South Carolina Episcopal Church, at heir session in 1858, in respect to the marriage of slaves. The following is the substance he decision arrived at by the committee: The relation of husband and wife is deele

ed to be of divine institution, and to be equally pinding on the slave as on the master. The in junction of the Saviour, forbidding the separa tion of husband and wife, is obligatory on the master, and every master should so regulate the disposal of the slave as not to infringe the divine injunction. Voluntary abandonment of are of the section in which we reside; but the part of a married slave ought to come with the part of a married stave ought to come with there are far greater issues than this. There in the same rule as in the case of a free person: but when the abandonment is involuntary, and expediency of raising revenue, and the caused by circumstances without the conquestions growing out of its consideration. It would be folly to deny that the public mind is riage would often produce much evil and have much more concerned upon other doctrines; and that the tariff question, however important ship; but, in giving its sanction to such second marriage, the Convention would do so in qualified language of the Apostle:

may be said to lie at the very basis, and to ritalize the very heart, of our republican inetical for it is better to marry than to burn."—É witalize the very heart, of our republican insti-tutions. The leaders of the Opposition party the Convention should by all means insist on We can well conceive how the passage of laws prohibiting and punishing entlemen, auxious merely for success, should the high crime of separating families.

The separation of families occurs is

The separation of families occurs in seve WAVE: First. Where an individual slaveholder ow no the family, sells the husband, and retains the wife : or sells both parties to different mas ters-sending one of them to Texas, perhaps, and the other to Arkansas or Mississippi. This is a practice of daily occurrence in all the

slave States.

Second. Where the husband and wife a owned by different masters, and one party emigrates to another State or district, thus sundering the family ties of his slaves.

Third. Where slaves are sold under execu tion, to satisfy creditors. The general rule in such cases is, to sell them in utter disregard of family ties.

Fourth. Where a slaveholder dies intestat his slaves are divided equally among his children; and, in order to do perfect justice to the

heirs, it is necessary to treat the slaves as horses

and cattle. Or even a testator may provide by his will that one of his children shall have the husband, and another the wife. But it requires an unusual degree of hardihood to make such a provision by will.

Until these enormities are prohibited ounished as high crimes, no man with a tin ture of the Christian spirit can defend Slavery

But what will the Publishing Com the Tract Society say to this intermeddling with Slavery? They should by all means protes against the action of the South Carolina Ep copal Convention. paper out die gen

no platform. All such leaders have failed to read the signs of the times intelligently. They are the sheerest of Bourbons."

"That there is a controlling portion of the Opposition party which has always stood ready to overlook the delinquencies of the General Administration, because that Administration has pandered to the fire-eaters of the South, we have no doubt; and that this section will attempt to conciliate Southern support by ignoring everything like an assault upon the Terri-Convention in Ossawatomie, Kansas, for hour and a half, the other day.

THE REVIEW r of Theophilus Parsons, Chief Justi

of some of his Contemporaries By his son, Theophi Parsons Boston: Ticknor & Felds 1859. For si by Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C. The great difficulties which beset the of this memoir have been admirably overcome alts upon He was to avoid the exaggeration natural to filial reverence. He was to depict the character and reproduce the life of a truly great man, who has left but few memorials behind, and who moved not on the conspicuous theatre of

national politics, but in the more withdrawn task has been performed with an evident desire to avoid excessive praise, and yet with an evident and exalted estimate of the character which . THE TRIBUNE AND THE PRESIDENCY. he strives to portray by his acts and by the testimony of his contemporaries, far more than by his own description.

Chief Justice Parsons was unquestionably man of varied and most vigorous powers. By temperament and on principle, and with great intensity of conviction and feeling, he was a high Federalist. The picture which the memoir presents of the feelings and habits of thinking of the period just previous and during and subsequent to the American Revolution i in a high degree interesting. It has a genuine New England flavor about it, which will charm the reader who is native to that soil, and attract and instruct all who love to contemplate the forefather times.

There is a sketch of his pure Puritanic an cestry, followed by a consideration of his character as a statesman, a lawyer, a judge, a scholar, and a man, in his personal, social, and family relations. All these chapters have a limpid flow of narrative, abounding with slight ripples of humor and wit, which sparkle on its surface, which render the whole journey, from the beginning to the close of his life, pleasant and instructive.

As a lawyer, he was noted for his brevity and ompactness; as a judge, for his wonderful dispatch of business; as a scholar, for his varied attainments, his boundless craving for knowledge, and his incessant activity; as a man i his social and family relations, for that singular tion and small manifestation of it, which con stitute the staple of the stanch and excellent New England character.

The chapter which contemplates him as statesman assigns to him an important agency This is making popular sovereignty, and not in the early annunciation of the great princ Slavery extension, the issue; and we need not ples subsequently embodied in the Constitution say that it is a very different issue from that of the United States, and in the measure which which the language of Col. Forney, in the body resulted in the adoption of that instrument. the article, would imply. We doubt not that The facts there announced are not likely to h the honest portion of the Pennsylvania Democ- known to any readers but those who are familian racy, represented by Messrs. Forney and Hick- with the early history of Massachusetts, as con man, are opposed to Slavery extension. They tained, not in general histories, but in passing have said so repeatedly in their attacks upon publications and in official records. They will The author's political philosophy, as ex

pounded in this chapter, strikes us as very cold

ground. The popular sovereignty insisted ficial. It is that which traces different political upon by Messrs. Forney and Hickman is of a principle and action to diversities of national character; and which, ignoring the right and but we are not aware that they have ventured wrong of the questions involved, affects, with juto question the authority of the Supreme Court | dicial impartiality, to assign an equal measure | at which the gathering of ardent Republicans and the Dred Scott decision. They may as of praise or blame—or, rather, an equal absence of all praise or blame—to both parties. "That honored leaders and world-known statesmen, who Towitories as the Perpulsioners, but to add the praise or blame—to both parties." and the Dred Scott decision. They may as of praise or blame-or, rather, an equal absence the Territories as the Republicans: but to add the negro slave stands in antagonism to the the Territories as the Republicans; but to addite negro slave stands in antagonism to the during which the Republicans proper shall put mit the authority of the Supreme Court is to dollar, is one of the reasons that there are no serve a decorous silence upon their own prefer publilate popular sovereignty, to paralyze the slaves at the North; that he stands in subser-Territorial Legislatures, and to establish Slavery in every floot of the public domain, on as firm a legal basis as it exists in Georgia or kind of talk, which comes in a dignified shape leave the settlement of the question to such public opinion as has been by that time manu-Territories which is not conferred by Congress. in the columns of every newspaper which is factured. If the Supreme Court is made the final arbiter of the apologist of Slavery, or of subserviency to If the Supreme Court is made the final arbiter of the apologist of Slavery, or of subserviency to rentured to suggest adhesion to the platform ensittational questions, as claimed by the old the Slave Power, almost as often as the paper upon which the Republican party was formed, Federalists, and the modern Federalized Sham is issued. Suppose it to be so. What then ? Is Federalists, and the modern Federalized Sham is issued. Suppose it to be so. What then? Is and confidence in the men who stand upon there no right or wrong in the case? Is any that platform, they have been put down with ever annihilated, and Slavery established by the and every course of conduct vindicated when the question: "You want to beat the Democracy, don't you?" Whether we want to beat Dred Scott decision.

It is traced to some source in the Semantics of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question, by whom they shall be beaten, and what is to be the result of the Democracy or not, depends an ungertal that the question is the properties of the democracy or not appears the properties of the democracy of the democracy or not appear the properties of the democracy or not appear the properties of the democracy of the but it is fettered by old party commitments monplace and dull, when they attempt to be beat the Democracy by a coalition of the Opwhich should be thrown aside. It can offer no sage and sagacious. The remark is verified effectual resistance to the Slavery Propogand- by another ancient and unmeaning style of ists until it comes up higher, places itself on comment on extremes, such as thus: "Nothists until it comes up higher, places itself on the level of the Republican platform, and, in ing wiser can be done than to seek in all the terest the masses of the people. Who would the language of Jefferson, denies the right of questions and exigencies of life that middle the Supreme Court to determine constitutional point of rest in which extremes meet, and touestions for the co-ordinate departments of the wards which extremes compel each other to thing much wiser than this can be done. It places under the Government as the mean take Jefferson as its constitutional guide, or is to seek first what is right in itself, and not rewarding partisan services be abandoned to look for right as the equipoise of two wrongs-as the point midway between two on which there can be two sides and a middle ground; or whether the middle ground is only the yawning gulf between right and wrongthe abyss that lies between heaven and hell. Immense and inconceivable is the amount of

platitude and folly which has hid itself under this wise-seeming but most unmeaning formula of the medium between two extremes. LIST OF POST OFFICES. We have received a List of Post Offices in the United States, on the 1st of April, 1859. with the names of Postmasters. Also, the Laws with an Appendix, containing the Post Offices, arranged by States and Counties. The latesi official edition, making a volume of over four

panied by the money, and addressed to Denham & Elliot, Globe Office, Washington, D. C. "Mr. N. P. Banks, former Speaker of a Black Republican House of Representatives, and now Governor of the State of Massachusetts, said, Governor of the State of Massachusetts, said, upon one occasion, that he could easily conthey would be more scandalous. The vice of continuous the could be more scandalous. upon one occasion, that he could easily conceive that circumstances might arise when it might be necessary to 'let the Union slide.'"— would follow and curse it. The conciliations made to soothe the South, while they would not made to soothe the South, while they would not

the language here attributed to him, but it opposition in less then six months. To save would argue great infamilies of invariations that it has the Republican party from being beaten in one not a formidable catalogue of hypothetical

magination, by a party that the Democratic party was a mere not ution of the Union, and which has a stereotyped entalogue of probable and possible contingenies which are held to justify the dire alterna- upon such an issue the entire North has passed

It may be, and we incline to suspect that the repeated, and no arts, no bribes, no menace that the repeated, and no arts, no bribes, no menace that the repeated, and no arts, no bribes, no menace that the repeated that the repea setts Governor is not the treason which is supposed to lurk under his hypothetical threat of sed to lurk under his hypothetical threat of oughly aroused popular enthusiasm serves a sunion, but his attempt to steal Democratic keep one-half of the Republican States in the thunder. The Sham Democracy claim a pre- integrity. In Maine, the popular majority and scriptive right to threaten disunion as often as they are in danger of losing power, and they sphere of judicial duty in a single State. The are determined that no other party shall make use of the argument of terror.

To the Editor of the National Era

\* \* \* The great idea of the seems to be, to " beat the sham Democracy 1860." This was just what the Whig party proposed to do in 1840. Of course it was perfectly legitimate, having such a purpose "to unite the Opposition." The result was, that some of the affiliated Opposition turned out to be more worthy of being beaten than the De mocracy itself; and John Tyler's Administration. elected by such deceptive success of the Opposition, consummated the annexation of Texas, a measure which nine-tenths of the men who voted the Whig ticket in 1840 would have contemplated with abhorrence. Again, in 1848 the union of the Opposition was effected in utter disregard of all community of opinion upon questions of public policy, and it turned out that Mr. Fillmore and the conservatives were of an entirely different school from General Taylor and the progressives, and the death of the President threw the Administration elected by the Whig votes into a position of hostility and earnest men shall then concentrate up to the great body of the Whigs of the country. some other man, it will be time enough the So that in the only two instances where the Whig party seemed to succeed, they found themselves ompelled to oppose and repudiate the very Administrations they had constituted. If the so that no vote or nomination is true to cause of their positive defeats is sought, it is to real wishes and sentiments of anybody, be found in the fact that they had no permanent policy, no central idea, no real faith in dis tinctive, in any distinctive principles, but fastened for the nonce upon such trivial issues as the discussions of the hour chanced to turn up while their opponents, with their one name and their one idea, false as they were to it, came to be regarded as legitimate exponents of the Constitution, and the proper administration of the Government.

Ever since 1856, a period so precious for aturing and concentrating public opinion, preparatory to a real regeneration and reform, the Tribune has been holding in the leading strings the great body of Republicans, who fought the battle under Fremont, and making the most preposterous overtures to the factions that defeated him, which, unauthorized and treacherous as they were, have been treated only with scorn. It has magisterially dictated ilence upon the question of the Presidence Douglas, Crittenden, Bates, or Botts, mentioning the successive favorites in the order in their claims. To trust the nces, while their own leading journal

actured.

Bo, now; maintain it, and Democra
Hitherto, whenever any paper or person has
fall. No party that ever existed, ever the Democracy or not, depends altogether upon 1,341,514; Buchanan, 1,838,232; Fillmore position, each faction laying aside its distinctive prinions, can be of no sort of consequence to ny but the persons who hope to gain office by care to waste time, or money, or brains, or heart, to bring about such a consummation such a result? Would the abuses of official tend." Now, we are persuaded that some- bribery cease, and the system of using the all be put out, and Mr. Botts's put in. Would wrongs—as the point midway between two the corruptions in the different branches of the wrongs. It is to ascertain if it be a question public service, the speculating in public grants, he foisting of groundless claims against th Government disappear under the new regime What assurances have we of ic. consular or the diplomatic system be abolished or reformed, with so many partisans of the Op position eager for its honors and its salaries.

And the tariff, what could the Opposition agree o do with it, should the revived trade and general prosperity of the country restore a su cient revenue for the wants of the Government? What of the present or future intrigues of th slave power to extend its area or increase its political power, would an Administration of Opposition counteract, that might succeed un er a Democratic Administration with an active and Regulations of the Post Office Department, one branch of Congress? I do not mean to say that Mr. Botts might not come into the Presidency with very much more respectability and with better intentions than Mr. Buchanan, or Mr. Douglas, or Mr. Wise; but I do believe hundred pages, and forming one of the most that a conservative Administration, with no conveniently arranged and perfect books of the policy, and no character, and no relation to the kind, ever published. Price \$1. Sent free by great interests that agitate the country, would mail for \$1.15. All orders should be accome be disastrous to the public welfare, fatal mail, for \$1.15. All orders should be accomto the Anti-Slavery cause, and destructive of those political agencies from which so much has been hoped. The better intentions of the Administration would be overborne by its in ferior political experience; and though publi

would argue great infertility of imagination to battle, the advocates of this insane policy would suppose him incapable of conceiving a justifiable ground for a dissolution of the Union.

There is not a stump orator nor a newspaper in the ranks of the Sham Democracy which has prestige about the men, to call forth a popular of the "De Molays"—Anni Opera—Return of the "De Molays"—Anni not a formidable catalogue of hypothetical grounds for disunion, and it would hardly be fair to assume that the Governor of Massachulack of faith, its old fatalities, will command

have that effect, would drive the North into

engine of the slaveholders, the oppolied upon the idea of vindicating the of Republican equality, against the designs of the planters. The result has tive.

It may be, and we incline to suspect that the

over to the Republican side. Year after year,
the deliberate decision of the country has been still nothing but an earnest effort and a tho. last year less than 8,000, and 500 votes, properly distributed, would have made half of its o sional delegation Democratic. New Hamphire. Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Min. eacta, have only a narrow margin of mai for Republicanism, and any suppression of the great questions which in these States have u tracted to it the devotion and support of the paper, would be fatal to its ascendency. It ught best, for the forlorn hope of carrying Te ce and Maryland, to lose Maine, New Ho shire, Ohio, and Wisconsin, let the experimen ried. We are not so sure that those two slav States would vote for John Bell, as that his States would organize an Anti-Slave party in these four free States, that would give their votes to the Democracy. If our Midd

States gentleman, (a very respectable and con ience the Republican platform is to be to ne Northern abolitionists. The expedient of utting off the bottom of the blanket, and see ng it upon the top, was not found to promote the armth of the Hibernian gentleman who tried All the time the Tribune is so earnestly ad

cating the claim of some of the men who op pose the Republican party to be its standar pearer, it is doing it in the interest of somebody else. Its own preferences are not in that di advocate its own convictions, and use all legitimate influence to extend them, and go heartil into the National Convention for the candidate it does prefer. If a majority of equally fran to sound his praises and vindicate his orthodoxy. It is the vice of that false deference to public opinion, that every man defers to what he imagines every other man's opinions to h

#### Correspondence of the Era. DEKALB COUNTY, ILL., May 21, 1859

To the Editor of the National Era: Every true Republican must view with reg ne effort made to disband the party, and form one opposed merely to the present Ad

ministration, on principles neither Pro-Slaver nor Anti-Slavery. As the time for the nom nation approaches, still greater exertions will be made, it is feared, in this direction. I as happy to see the position the Era has taken of this question, and the ability with which it he maintained it. Why it is that our party should be overthrown, I cannot conceive, unless it is that the advocates of such a course are fatally wedded to Whiggery, and wish to revive the defunct party. But can a party be organize more true to the principles of Freedom? If s let it be overthrown; and if not, let it stand. This party is undoubtedly to be based on of Whig principles; and in the name of commo attainment of the object the Republican part n the Democracy wanted slave States, the had them; when they wanted a fugitive wanted anything that benefited the South, the got it; and the champions of Whiggery aided bem. Till the Republican party was organ-ted, Democracy held undisputed sway. Its igantic aggression on the rights of the North in 1854—the repeal of the Compromise line— prought forward a party that has successfully

mbated it; and now, when it is on the tory, the proposition is made to disband it The Democratic party strictly adhering to its principles. When strictly adhering to the demands of the North? The Democratic party became powerful by so popular in so short a time. The look upon it as the party for the times. next to an impossibility to organize a part

on the plan proposed by the Tribune, that wi In 1856, the result was as follows: Frement, 74,707; Fremont and Fillmore together, over Suchanan, 377,989. It is very plain that nion of the Americans and Repul result in a triumph to the Opposition ; but, then that is taking it for granted that they would unite to a man. Such, however, is not the case. It would be safe to suppose that one alf of the American party would unite with the Democracy, as they act with them on the Slavery questions, and no doubt have a great affinity for that party. It would be folly to think of getting all of them; but, to be liberal, say one-fourth unite with the Democracy. The pposition would then have 159,313 majorit But there is another important point to bicced. Where are the Abolitionists? The once had a separate organization, and maintained it till the Republican party was formed, when they immediately joined that party. They certainly will not join the milk-and-water Whi gery; so we must count them out. In 1852 therevote was 158,123, which, taken from the above, eaves the Opposition a majority of 1,190! This s counting the whole Republican vote with the Opposition; and we have good reasons for sup-Opposition; and we have good reasons for sup-posing that thousands will aever consent to such proceedings. Where, then, will be the victory? But, suppose we could beat with the Opposition party, shall we give up what we know to be right, and accept what we know to know to be right, and accept what we know be wrong, for the purpose of raining a victor, which will be but a partial deeat of the bemocracy? Never! let us stand by the principles of Freedom; and when we seat the De-

come boldly on our platform, or stay out of the party. The issue is Freedom or Slavey; said let that issue be kept before the people. We want no party that ignores that issue—wear on the side of Freedom, and he that is not to is is against us—there can be no half way bust ess-no man can look North and South the same time, and be successful. The next battle will be a hard-fought one; and want a party that will boldly face the enemy

accracy, we will overthrow them en-

any other man, wishes to act with us, let his

Let that be done, and the Propagandists will be effectually defeated. Extract from a letter, dated Greenfield, Highland county, Ohio: "The signs indicate the success of the Re publican party in this State by a large and increased majority. The Black Democracy seem

be falling to pieces everywhere in this

versaries-Paul Morphy-Weather, &c.

fair to assume that the Governor of Massachnstatis is of destinute of fancy as to be unable to magine one such case. We are bold to say, however, without having been authorized to speak for Mr. Banks, that he will never go a far as to declare, what has a thousand times been declared by Henry A. Wise, Jefferson Davis, Toombs, Iverson, Slidell, and others, that the election of any particular eitisen to the Presidency, or the triumph of any particular party, would furnish the justifying cause for a dissolution of the Union. We will also venture to assert that no Republican paper in the Union, great or small, has ever ventured to take that treasonable position, as has been repeatedly done by Mr. Buchanan's official organ. The Constitution quotes Wendell Phillips as a distinction quotes wendell Phillips as a d

liberal t

Washi

No pa agua. ational uarter t contemp Washi neveral r for trans between the fails

ment has Clark, in the compexpedition Mr. A sistant S

KANS.

Havis through that it m present Territory ly of in source v until she the Unipossess
In buly good though, tion was affairs, within when c Carried Unlike uniform when the

slight, a ed on deeds. I Western debtors. epublican party is the only one that will ever do it, and do it thoroughly. Let us sand by that party, then; and if Bell, Bates, Bots, of At press flowing real ests value, a is cheer region i of thous of his or

The sar and by for Uta these a over th

making, business sas. By railroad if St. L. 4" Lake 4" Lake 4" Lake 4" Linke to voice for do some Western Political be best ded." If at press Kansas lican publican poerat, or pect, ho less chaless chales of news of news of news of news of news of the 4" Littine of lift this h Admin.

of power into their hands. This is scarcely to be expected, although an effort to accomplish such a result is being made.

Today a second Territorial Convention is to be held at Big Springs, to revive the old Free State organization. Now that the question of Kansas being a free State is definitely settled, it would not seem necessary to keep up the old

strangers; and, what is almost unprece-they have very fine weather for their and all is going on to the satisfaction oncerned, I suppose, but my limited prevent my giving a report of their

edings in detail. have a public dinner, at which Dr. to preside—"a limited number of at \$10 per ticket, the purchasers

for we are entitled to them to make ne.) I remain, &c.,

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

the following items have been telegraphed Washington, May 29 .- General Jerez. rom Nicaragua, has been officially of the ratification of the Belly contract. of the ratification of the Belly contract, points and amendments as avoid complications, our own included. It contains, our own included. It contains, our own included. It contains, our own included. It contains the fulfilment of land lieges until the canal shall have been left off the "slate" of official nominated. Costa Rica, it will be recollected, with such amendments as avoid complicasaid, we think this movement will fail, but it is not impossible that it will so far succeed that a atified this contract, and her assent to the essarv before it can take effect. From niesce. However, M. Belly's scheme is reed in distinguished quarters as a harmless Our Government has accepted the conains the principles of the Cass-Yrissarri

ecessary. Of this, the Government of will be no outbreak, though the contest to so shape the platforms as to best subserve the in ragua will at once be informed. ragna will at once be informed. terests of several aspirants for office, will be a keen one. The ball was set in motion som York to-morrow, and return to Nicaragua when this fact is communicated, an extra on of Congress will be forthwith called to t upon the subject, and that they will strike the objectionable clause. The last steamer ught to Gen. Jerez full authority to take res for the reopening of the transit route ason as practicable, and on reasonable and posite grounds on Squatter Sovereignty. In beral terms. He indulges the hope that he eral terms. He indulges the hope that he rangements in the course of a few days. what has already transpired, there can de if any doubt of his success. He exes himself both satisfied and gratified with ews and feelings of this Administration national platforms be brought to manomet, or must Mahomet go to the mountain? Will national platforms be brought to manomet, ard Nicaragna. his absence, Senor Molino, the Costa national?

Minister, will have charge of Nicaraguan hirs at Washington. ed Walker-filibuster movements on Nica-The United States as well as British al vessels are in sufficient force in that arter to intercept such expeditions, if any are

Washington, May 27 .- The presidents of the everal railroad companies whose lines extend rom Weldon to Charleston, together with the lent of the Fernandina railroad company now here on business relative to the great uthern mail, their object being to enter into rangements with the Post Office Department or transporting it more expeditiously, especially tween New Orleans and New York, avoiding failures which are now so frequent.

It has been stated that Lord Lyons is o nion that the British Minister in Mexico will on, if he has not already, recognise the Juarez ment, and that it is understood he has ons to that effect. But there is no adation whatever for this statement, as it is brustion respecting the intentions of her fajesty's Government with regard to the considerable parties in Mexico, and has expressed no settlement of a State Constitution of the subject.

ent has been informed by Brigadier General Clark, in a letter dated Los Angeles, May 2, of e complete success of Lieut. Col. Hoffman's Mr. Appleton has resumed his duties as As

Secretary Floyd, who two weeks ago went to rginia to recruit his strength, wasted by sickess, writes that his health is considerably im-

#### From the St. Louis Democrat. KANSAS - ITS PRESENT BUSINESS AND POLITICAL CONDITION.

Having passed the last month in a tour hat it may not be uninteresting to your readers learn the result of my investigations into the sent business and political condition of the itory. Her commercial condition is certain of immediate importance to St. Louis, the rce whence she derives all her supplies; and atil she shall have been fully admitted into Union, her political state and prospects will

sess a national interest. business matters, her condition is decided good, both present and prospective. Alugh, as in all the Western country, specula n was rife to an illegitimate extent in 1855 856, and 1857, vet the fear of an instability o affairs, induced by its political troubles, kept within bounds, which were decidedly limited when compared with the gigantic operations carried on in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. nlike them, too, its real estate operations were when the crisis overtook them with its western swell, their indebtedness was comparatively light, and they were in danger of being wreck on the breakers of mortgages and trust eds. Kansas, indeed, became poor, but other Vestern States and Territories became poor ebtors. The distinction is wide and manifest t present, business is reviving, emigration is owing in, in a stream, small but constant eal estate is slowly but surely appreciating in alue, and the general aspect of ring. The emigration to the Pike's Peak gion is causing a transit through the country ousands, each of whom purchases some part of his outfit or provisions within its borders, of course for cash. The disbursements of the Government to its troops at Forts Leaven-worth and Riley, and to the Indians under its protection, amount to a vast sum in the ag ame is true of the immense payments to and by the contractors for Government supplies for Utah and the Kansas forts; and in addition to all these sources of stimulation to business we may add that various points in the Territory are reaping a benefit from the Santa Fe trade. No one can doubt that all this trade and all these sources of wealth should legitimately ac crue to St. Louis; and yet no one who has been over the ground can fail to see that Chicago is making a strenuous effort to draw to herself the business of northern Missouri and northern Kausas. By the aid of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad she is to some extent succeeding; and try. f St. Louis would not yield the palm to the Lake City," she must hasten to put herself in direct railroad communication with this large and growing region. Missouri, too, must give her voice for a national administration which will do something to improve the navigation of our Western waters.

Politically, the present state of Kansas may be been averaged to the Western waters.

be best expressed by the Western term, "mix-ed." Its politics are decidedly mixed, and just PEOPLE.—On Lynn Creek, Giles county, Ten-epub-an, a supported by a number of wealthy communid present it is a most difficult matter for a Kansas politician to tell whether he is a Repubbesset, there is a Hardshell Baptise Chatch, a boughts squatter sovereign, or a squatter sovereign on higher-law grounds, a national Democrat, or a Doughas Democrat. We may expect, however, that these affairs will become as chaotic in a few days. On the 10th inst., a Territorial Convention was holden at Tecumesh, to organize the Democratic party. The news of its proceedings have not yet reached as, but as eight out of every ten of the Democratic in Kansas are Doughas men, we hazard the "Little Giant," and declared for the doctrine of squatter sovereignty in all its breadth. Administration, there may yet be a bolt and a Buchanan army. Whatever may happen among

as her voice is less fresh than when I ance, unless the Opposition should chance to be so equally divided as to throw the balance

coalition with the Democracy would enable

to control the Territory. After all that may be

said, the real battle is not one of opposing principles, but a personal scramble for office.

Lastly, on the 18th the Republicans proper

days since at this city, when at a meeting

the party a platform was constructed, which is understood must be substantially adopted a

and National Republicans occupy exactly op

ties in Kansas will agree in their platforms upon this question, and each will disagree with

the professed doctrine of the same party in the

Union. Will the mountain come to Mahomet

While most of the aspirants for high office

will "fight shy" of the conventions, their friends will muster in force. The names o

these aspirants is legion. For Territorial delegate to Congress, and also for member of Con-

gress under the new Constitution, the prominent candidates will be Hon. M. J. Parrott and

Judge Conway. For the Senatorships, Gen. J. H. Lane, Hon. M. J. Parrott, Gov. Robinson

Thomas Ewing, jun., Hon. F. P. Stanton, and

John C. Vaughan, of the Times. For Govern or, Hon. C. W. B. bcock, late President of the

In another letter we may give you some i

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

stating under oath that they are such widow o

their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country expecting

Certificates of citizenship, or passpo

obtain passports while abroad fr

formation as to the prospect and position these candidates. Yours, OCCIDENT.

council, and Gov. Medary.

platforms, or will the latter be made

The British steamship Asia arrived at New York Thursday morning.

The Emperor left Paris on Tuesday, May 10 The whole completion were out to witness the The Emperor left Paris on Tuesday, May 10. The whole population were out to witness the scene, which is to be the precursor of great events. The crowds, the cheering, the patriotic songs, broken by repeated cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" all gave the most effectual contradiction to the reports of the war being unpopular with the bulk of the people. The great mass of the people appeared to have taken this opportunity to express their sympathy for the Kansas being a free State is dennitely settled, it would not seem necessary to keep up the old organization originally formed by men of every party and shade of political belief, to accomplish the freedom of the Territory. The war portunity to express their sympathy for the Emperor and the cause which he professes to defend. being closed, we might expect the troops to be disbanded. But no; a few of the officers have personal battles yet to be fought. Its leading spirit just now seems to be Governor Walker's Secretary, Hon. F. P. Stanton, who modestly desires to be one of the first United States enators from Kansas. At present, the move ment is small, but its leaders are energetic and unscrupulous. Having the advantage—in this instance a great one—of first assembling, they will doubless endeavor, as far as possible, to anticipate the platform to be established by the

Emperor and the cause which he professes to defend.

The Emperor was seated in an open carriage with the Empress—the usual escort of Cent Gardes following and preceding. As it moved out of the gates of the Carrousel, there was a roar of voices, hats were tossed aloft in the air, handkerchiefs were waved, and women cried. The Emperor looked surprised at the unusual warmth of his reception, and well ne might. There was no display of troops. By the time the cortege had arrived at the Hotel de Ville, this continued and unexpected ovation had prothe cortege had arrived at the Hotel ue the continued and unexpected ovation had produced the effect which such an imposing mani-Republican branch of the opposition—will claim to be the same old Free State party which fought for and won the freedom of Kansas—and, appealing to all the associations connected with festation must produce upon the most inflexi-ble. The Emperor ordered his guards to move out of the way, and the carriage was almost in-stantly hemmed round by the enthusiastic pealing to all the associations connected with that name, denounce the effort to establish a distinctive Republican organization as a factious and bolting attempt to divide the forces of Freedom, and throw the balance of power into the hands of the enemy. They will expect, too, hereafter, to be joined by many prominent many who being more ambitions of stantly hemmed round by crowd.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

NEARLY THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

I am told by an eye-witness that the stern, unbending features of Louis Napoleon were quivering with emotion, while the Empress was weeping without attempt at concealment. He put his hands out of the carriage, and it was a sight indeed to see these rough ouvriers—these barricade makers of the Rue St. Antoine bending over and kissing them, and shouting Vive l'Empereur!"

The Emperor Napoleon arrived at Marseilles

on the 11th, at noon, and immediately embarkceived the authorities of the city.

From the haste with which the Emperor traversed France and reached Genoa, and has departed thence at once for the army, it is in-

ferred that news of importance may soon be ex-

assemble at Ossawatomie to organize their forces and muster them into the Republican army of the Union. Whether all will be harmony here, cannot be foretold. Probably there The Emperor landed at eight minutes past two o'clock P. M., at the inner port, (Darsena,) and went to the Royal Palace, from the balcony of which he showed himself to the assembled populace, who greeted him with enthusiastic plaudits and acclamations. The Emperor was accompanied to the palace by Prince Carignan, Count Cavour, and Count Latour d'Auvergne, Ossawatomie, or there will be a bolt. As evidenced by this platform, Kansas Republicans

the French Ambassador.

May 12.—The Emperor, accompanied by military authorities, visited the barracks of St. Benigno. He was greeted on his way by the acclamations of the populace. The annexed or-der of the day was issued:

"Soldiers: I come to place myself at your

head, to conduct you to the combat. We are about to second the struggles of a people now vindicating its independence, and to rescue it from foreign oppression. This is a sacred cause, which has the sympathies of the civilized world. I need not stimulate your ardor—every step will remind you of a victory. In were chiselled upon the marble, reminding the people of their exalted deeds; it is the same to-day. In passing Mondovi, Marengo, Lodi, Castiglioue, Arcole, and Rivoli, you will, in the midst of those glorious recollections, be marching in another Via Sacra. Preserve that strict discipline which is the honor of the army; there forget it not. There are no other nemies than those who fight against you in

"Remain compact, and abandon not your ranks to hasten forward. Beware of too great enthusiasm, which is the only thing I fear. The new armes de precision are dangerous only at a distance. They will not prevent the bayonet from being what it has hitherto been, the terrible weapon of the French infantry. Soldiers, let us all do our duty, and put our confidence in God. Our country expects much from you. From one end of France to the other, the following words of happy augury recebo—'The new army of Italy will be worthy of her elder sizes.' GOV. CHASE ON THE MASSACRUSETTS AMEND-MENT.—Gov. Chase has written a letter in response to inquiries addressed him by a committee of Germans, regarding his opinion of the Massachusetts extension of the term of naturalization, in which he says that it is "almost, if of her elder sister.' NAI
"Given at Genoa, May 12, 1859." NAPOLEON.

The Emperor left for the army immdiately after his arrival at Genoa.

British Neutrality.—On the 13th of May, or otherwise, between citizens of foreign and native birth." This he declares to be his own neutrality. She commences by stating that she is at peace, and is determined to remain so, opinion. He refers to his opposition to a similar proposition in this State, made two years and commands all subjects to govern them-selves accordingly. The whole of the statute passed in the 59th year of George III is cited, go, and handsomely expresses his sense of obligation to his naturalized fellow-citizens for their generous confidence and earnest support of himself, and for the noble ardor with which as to enlistment and fitting out vessels without

license, and with regard to carrying articles contraband in time of war. they have opposed the aggressions of the slave Austrian Barbarities.—The depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are now ex-American nomination for Congress, in the Louisville (Ky.) district. LOUISIANA POLITICS .- New Orleans, May Austrians cannot pay for what they take. If they were to plunder in Lombardy, they would 27.—The Democratic State Convention at Baton Rouge, has after a sharp contest of three days, nominated Thomas Moore, a Slidell man,

They therefore go into Piedmont, and make a

clean sweep of everything they can find. On entering Novara, General Gyulai d manded a daily supply of 100,000 rations of bread, 30,000 rations of meat, 50,000 rations of rice, 30,000 of salt, 100,000 of tobacco, 22,500 of oats, 1,000 quintals of hay, and 2,420 breutes of wine. These enormous supplies were to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued gratuitously upon application, supported by proof of the continued during five days. If there was any delay in complying with the demand PASSPORTS .- As citizens of the United States itously upon application, supported by proof of citizenship.

This proof need be transmitted but once.
On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it and to the period when it was pre-

On all subsequent occasions, a simple reference to it, and to the period when it was pregiven up.

At Vercelli, requisitions were made of the ented, will be sufficient.

When the applicant is a native citizen of the same kind. On the 6th of the month, all the leather in lhe town was demanded, as well as United States, he must transmit an affidavit of this fact, signed by him, stating his age and place of birth, and sworn to by himself and an enormous quantity of shirts and cloth; and not only this, but a contribution of 300,000 one other cluzen of the United States named therein, to whom he is personally known, and to the best of his knowledge and belief the francs, was imposed upon the town. The town will be exposed to famine.

At Voghera, a daily supply was demanded to continue for five days, consisting of 50,000 rations of bread, 50,000 of meat, 50,000 of declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a notary public, under his signature and seal of office. When there wine, 50,000 of tobacco, 50,000 of rice, 7,500 is no notary in the place, the affidavit may be

hay, and oats in proportion.

At Terra-Nuova, a mere villiage, a requisition was made for 35,000 rations; at Castelnu made before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths. If the applicant be a naturalized citizen, his ova, also a small village, for 50,000 rations; and at Oleggio, another village, for fifty oxen, one hundred quintals of hay, and one thousand rations of bread, during five days. certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection. It will be returned with the passport. The widow or the children of a naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of the naturalization of the husband or the father,

Officers and soldiers are allowed to commit excesses of all kinds. The persons of the inhabitants are respected no more than their property, and the municipal authorities are treated with the utmost barbarity.

Deeds of this kind, committed in a country The application should be accompanied by where the enemy encounters no resistance, a too eloquent to need comment. Civilized E ope will pass the judgment which it deserve

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: Age, — years; stature, — feet — inches, (English measure;) forehead, —; eyes, —; nose, —; mouth, —; chin, —; hair, —; complexion, —; face, —.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children, or servants, or by females n this mode of carrying on war.

The Field of War.—The Austrian officia dispatch announces that the Austrian army has under his protection, it will be sufficient to state the name and ages of such persons, and suspended operations in consequence of the heavy rains and floods, but adds that it will resume them on the return of fine weather. Both the Austrian and Piedmontese accounts agree that the Austrians occupy the ground between the Sesia and the Po. The Piedmontese ac matic or consular agents of the United States, are liable to disappointment, inasmuch as it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents count states that the retrograde movement of the Austrians ceased when they had reached

of this character, except to persons who are certainly known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign coun-Vercelli, on that river.

Turin, May 10.—The enemy have evacuated Livorno, Trongano, Santhia, Cavaglia, Saluzzola, and Vercelli, and have recrossed the Sesia in great haste, leaving part of the levies of forage, &c., which they had demanded, behind them. Xe., which they had demanded, behind them. Yesterday, a strong Austrian column, with four generals, was at Stropiana. This morning they withdrew hastily from Carasano and Stropiana.

Austrians in the Papal States.—Venice, May 3.—A French squadron is in the Adriatic, but we know not with what intent.

Ancona, April 30.—The military prepara ons of Austria are on a scale to terrify one It looks as if we were to be transformed into a second Malakoff. Upwards of 5,000 tons of cannon, combustibles, and other material, have already been landed here. The garrison of 2,500 men, and now of 7,000 men, is preparing transfer for additional and imminent reinforce. 2,500 men, and how or 1500 men, and how or 1500 men, and how or 1500 men ten for additional and imminent reinforcements. We are all firmly of opinion that our consequent is in secret accord with that of

ments. We are all firmly of opinion that our Government is in secret accord with that of Vienna. Every one is leaving Ancona.

The Independance Belge states that the agitation in the Romagna is increasing. The native troops, and even the Pontifical gendarmerie and the Swiss, are disposed, it is said, to take part in the movement as anon as the signal shall be given. At Rome, one would certainly have broken out before this, if General de Guyon had not opposed any movement. The Austrians not only occupy Bologne and Ancona, but Forli, Ravenna, and Rimini, and have just sent reinforcements to these places.

The European inhabitants have requested that the telegraph at Jassy be joined to the Russian lines.
Yesterday, a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and Austrians residing

For several days, two French steamships of war have been lying to outside of Plymouth, and it is reported that two others are outside of Falmouth. On Wednesday, a corvette, with about eighteen guns, with painted ports, and a schooner of twelve guns, all black, were observed for five hours four miles S. S. E. of the mouth. On Wednesday, a corvette, with about eighteen guns, with painted ports, and a schooner of twelve guns, all black, were observed for five hours four miles S. S. E. of the Eddystone, in the run of the homeward-bound ships. The schooner, when hailed by a pilot, declared her nation, but declined answering any other questions, but declined answering control of the national interests

any other questions.

Germany.—Berlin, Friday, 13th.—In to-day's sitting of the Upper House, the money supplies demanded by Government were unanimously demanded by Government were unanimously voted, with many expressions of confidence. All the speakers were anti-Napoleonic, and in favor of German nationality.

Frankfort, Friday.—In an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet to-day, the proposition of the military commission to put the garrisons of the federal fortresses on a war footing, was

or the tederal fortresses on a war footing, was agreed to.

The Hanoverian representative proposed that a corps of observation should be placed on the Upper Rhine, but Prussia protested against such a measure.

Turkey.—Marseilles, Thursday Evening.—Advices have been recived from Constantinople to the 4th. The activation is increasing in the Turkish Government has therefore increased the number of troops to watch Bosnia, Servia,

and Montenegro.

Austrian vessels have been advised merely navigate the Danube and the Dardanelles The Austrian Government has stopped the transmission of political news to Constantinople

had been issued by the Secretary of War. It is addressed to the Lord Lieutenants of the is addressed to the Lord Lieutenants of the various counties in the kingdom, sanctions the formation of volunteer corps, and explains the conditions under which the project is to be carried out. It is provided, amongst other things, that the volunteers will be liable to be called out in case of actual invasion, or the appearance of an enemy in force on the coast, or in case of rebellion arising out of either of those emergencies; and that, while thus under arms, the volunteers will be subject to military law.

Arrangements had been made in London for holding a public meeting, to be presided over by the Lord Mayor, to memorialize the Govern-

ment in favor of the non-intervention of England in the continental struggle. Mr. Kossuth was expected to address the meeting, and speak n support of the course pursued. The same activity was observable at Woolwich and other dock yards, in the preparation of war materials, &c., as during the very height

of the Crimean war.

The London Star argues that England, by declaring her neutrality in a struggle, the only avowed object of which is a violation of treaties, confesses that the treaties of Vienna are not worth fighting about, and gives them up alto-Viscount Canning, Governor General of In-dia, is gazetted to the Peerage, under the title of

Earl Canning.
It is said of the Newmarket races: In the

Sir John Lawrence had been formally invested by the Queen with the "Order of the Bath."

France.—It is said that more than double the amount of the five hundred million francs as war loan had been subscribed for, and that three times the sum might be had for the same pur-The Empress had already transacted busi

ness, and was to hold weekly reviews of the National Guard. The gun-boats are not to be employed, but five frigates were to be immediately prepared for sea.

The Minister of Public Worship had sent a

circular to the Archbishop and Bishops of the ed up in all the churches for the success and protection of France.

It is stated that the Emperor had decided that no correspondent of a newspaper or jour-nalist shall be permitted to follow the French

army in Italy.
On the other hand, it is said that some jour nalists had been selected to accompany the Emperor, and among them M. Perron of the Moniteur, and M. Dreolle of the Constitution nel. Measures had been taken for sending sev

nel. Measures had been taken for sending several official despatches to Paris every day.

The army of Lyons had received orders to proceed to Italy. They would increase the force in Italy to nearly 200,000 men. A decree postpones, sine die, the expected legislation on the corn laws.

Austria.—The journey of Prince Windischgratz to St. Petersburg had been postponed sine die.

The Austrian postal service between Triest nd foreign ports had been interrupted.

Prussia.—The Minister of Foreign Affair s declared to the commission, that if even should happen that the efforts of the Italians to obtain a better administration should degener ate into revolutionary movements, Prussia nev

assistance to Austria.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Saturday After goon.—The cotton market closes dull. The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales, near v all of which were to the trade. Liverpool, Saturday Afternoon.—The American advices brought by the steamer Arabia were received too late for effect on the market.

The sales to-day are estimated at 5,000 bales including only 500 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closes dull.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—The bread uffs market closed firm. Messrs. Richardson

& Spence's circular reports flour with an ad ancing tendency.

Prices are held 6d. higher than the quote tions of Tuesday. The sales have not been large, however, and the quotations are 11s. (a cy. Holders demanded an advance of 6d hich had a tendency to check business. following are the quotations: Western red, 8s. (a) 11s.; Western white, 10s. 6d. (a) 11s. 6d.

hern, 10s. 9d, @ 13s, The market for corn meal firm at an vance of 2d. @ 3d. for mixed and yellow. Mixed is quoted at 6s. 6d. @ 6s. 8d., yellow at 6s. 8d. @ 7s. 1d., and white at 7s. 9d. @ 8s. 4d.

PECTED INSURRECTION IN HUNGARY. — New York, May 29.—The steamer New York, from Bremen, arrived here this forenoon, bringing Liverpool dates to the 16th—three days later han the previous advices. The steamers Saxonia and Jura had arrive

No battle had been fought, up to the latest advices from Italy.

The Austrians were raising a loan £75,000,000 sterling.

The headquarters of Napoleon were at Ales andria.

Count Buol had resigned from the Austrian

Ministry.

Many fallures were reported on the London Stock Exchange. Consols 911 @ 911, England.—The Queeu reviewed the troops at Aldershett on the 16th.

Persions, the new French Minister

Count Persigny, the new French Minister, arrived at London on the 16th.

Prince Gortschakoff had also arrived at Lon-

France. - A correspondent of the London France.—A correspondent of the London Times says that the confidence in the success of the army in Italy is so great that prepara-tions will soon be made at Notre Dame for the celebration of a Te Deum thanksgiving for a great victory, which is expected to be announce

great victory, which is expected to be announced next week.

All the officers belonging to the regiment of Sappers, to be commanded by Prince Napoleon, left Paris on the 16th, for Toulon.

It was rumored that arms had been sent from France to Hungary, and that Hungarians abroad are actively employed in fomenting insurrection in their country.

It was reported that the Emperor Napoleon, before leaving Paris, addressed a letter to Queen Victoria, repeating his promise to take no step during the war to compromise the inno step during the war to compromiterests of England.

Austria.—The Austrian Governm

importance from the seat of war. An official bulletin of the 14th says: The Austrians have withdrawn to-day from Boddio, but a second and still stronger reconnoitring force has been pushed forward to the walls of

Vercelli, The Emperor Napoleon with Marshal Canrobert rode through the streets of Alessandria on horseback, and was everywhere received

curity and protection of the national interests of Germany, and he expected that all the Germen confederative Powers would stand firmly by her side in the fulfilment of that mission.

The mobilization of eight of the federal corps d'armee is completed. Prince William Frede

rick is to be commander in chief.

India.—The India and China mails had ar rived at London, with dates from Calcutta to April 8th, and from Hong Kong to March 28th. The news is not important. The French troops had captured Saigon, a place of considerable strength in Cochin China.

The American sloop of war Germantown and

teamer Mississippi were at Japan.

Trade at Canton was suffering much from the exactions of the mandarins.

London, May 17.—A dispatch from Romsays the Duke De Grammout left that city on the 15th, in consequence of a telegraphic order from the Emperor.

A dispatch from Vienna says the English steamer with the Indian mails was overhauled off Cassana by boats from a French war ship.

An official bulletin at Turin has announced movements by the Austrians from Strabella toward Voghera. Charles Villati & Co., of Birmingham, failed

Liverpool, May 17 .- Cotton has a declining but little inquiry, and prices are weak. The sales of the last two days amount to only 8,000 bales. Sales to-day (Tuesday) up to noon 3,000 bales—the market closing weak, with but little

inquiry,
Breadstuffs—The market closes firm. Whent generally closes with an advancing tendency; all qualities have slightly advanced, especially

French red wheat.

Provisions — The market firm, and closes steady.
Produce—Pot ashes firm at 32s. 6d. @ 33s. 6d. Naval stores have a declining tendency. Other articles are slow of sale, but prices un-

London, May 16.—French red wheat has advance d3s. @ 4s. on the week.

Money Market.—Many failures have been re ported at the stock exchange, both in London and on the continent. Messrs, Cresswell & Co., of Birmingham, have failed.

Consols 91½ @ 91¾.

There has been a further recovery in Illinois Central Railroad shares, but Eries have de Marine.—The ship Thames, from Savannal

was partially burnt in the dock at Liverpool. The fire was confined to the bottom in the after New York, May 29.—The files by the Bremer

Contain the following:

A spirited debate occurred in the Prussian Chamber of Representatives on the 12th, on a bill for placing the army on a war footing, and for the eventualities of war. M. de Viche, in advocating the bill, said no Prussian heart could conceive the idea of Prussia joining the It is said of the Newmarket races: In the handicap sweepstakes of £15 each, an American "crack," Starke, made his first appearance in England as a competitor. The horse, who is four years old, was the "top weight," but did nothing more for the honor of America than run last; but, as "Prioress's" debut in England and the Emperor Napoleon against Austria. [Loud cheers.] Prussia should never forget that Austrian and that they tria formed a German nucleus, and that they were bound to Austria by the sacred bonds of confederation. If Austria had commenced the war, she was driven to it.

The first proposal of a bill for a loan

\$40,000,000, to place the army on a war footing, passed without discussion, amid great applause. The new English Parliament returns now stand, 351 Liberals and 299 Conservatives.

Consols closed Monday for account at 912

(2) 912.

@ 91g.

The Saxonia arrived at Cowes on the 15th, from New York. City of Manchester arrived at Liverpool on the 15th. Ship Elizabeth, from Bremen, was off South Foreland on the 11th. Ship Ceres sailed from Liverpool for Philadel.

Ship Ceres sailed from Liverpool for Philadel. Ship Ceres sailed from Liverpool for Philadel-phia on the 14th. The ship Northampton clear-ed at Liverpool on the 14th for Philadelphia.

ONE DAY LATER.—The steamer Hammonis from Southampton, with dates from Liverpool to the 18th instant, one day later, arrived at New York on Monday morning. From our files we copy the following:
From the Seat of War.—The Moniteur con-

tains the following dispatch from Alessandria, "The rain has fallen incessantly during the last two days, but the bad weather has not prewented our troops from taking the position assigned them by the Emperor, whose headquarters still continue to be at Alessandria.

"Austria has issued a decree authorizing the

seizure of Sardinian vessels in her ports, in con-sequence of Sardinia having ordered Austrian els in her ports to be seized." Sardinia. - The Gazetta di Bologna an-

ounces officially that Austria has recognised he neutrality of the States of the Church. Turin, May 17, 1859.—Official Bulletin To-day.—The bridge of Stella has been threatened the Austrians. The waters of the Po have, isen. Women and children of the country are compelled by the enemy to labor at the

district of Alessandria, and other Mayors of the province of Voghera, who refused to comply with the demand for contributions, have been

arrested. Russia.—The Nord states that the Russian Government has given orders for the first, secdovernment has given orders for the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth corps d'armee to be placed immediately on a war footing, with the whole of the artillery and cavalry belonging to each. The reserves are to be called, and all soldiers on furlough to rejoin their colors, to be ready to march within three months.

Spain.—The Spanish Government has given orders for a smooth of feen a smooth of the first, second the second of the stributed as follows: Persia, 235; Adelaide, 183; Vigo, 154; Arago, 231; and Weser, 181, The three last named sailed on Saturday. Jerome N. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; Dr. Bailey and an and Mrs. Macloud, of Washington; and W. H. Singleton, of Tennessee, are passengers on the Arago.

Spain.—The Spanish Government has given of the first, and daughter and son, of Georgetown, D.

Liverpool, Tuesday, May 17.—Cotton.—Sales to-day estimated at 4,000 bales. There is but ittle inquiry, and prices are weak, but scarcely

lower.
Breadstuffs:—Flour generally closed with an advancing tendency; prices 4d. to 6d. higher, Wheat generally closes with an advancing tenency, and prices are 3d. to 4d. higher. Corn .-The market closes firm; mixed, 6s. 10d. @ 6s. 11d.; white, 8s. 4d. @ 8s. 9d.

There is something like free discussion in the French Legislative Assembly, after all, it would seem, notwithstanding the popular impression that the functions of that body are simply of the Imperial decrees. From a translation of the recent debate on the law authori zing the loan of 5,000,000 francs for the war in Italy, (which we find in the National Intelligencer,) we infer that there was considerable difference of opinion among the members, not only as to the utility of the war itself, but as to the profitableness of its results, even should victory crown the French army.

The inventor of Lucifer matches, Mr. John The inventor of Luciter matches, Mr. John Walker, of Stockton, England, recently died, at the age of 78. A journal of the neighborhood says that this match discovery was made by Mr. Walker, while experimenting with various chemical substances, and for a considerable time he realized a handsome income from the sale of his matches in boxes, at 1s. 6d. each. Professor Faraday, being in the North, heard of the invention, and in passing through Stockton obtained a box, which he took with him to London, adverting to it in one of his lectures; the discovery became famous, and soon put to practical use everywhere.

LATER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, May 27.—The steamer Philadelphia is below, from Havana the 24th inst. She brings later Mexican advices.

The Miramon Cabinet in Mexico has issue

the Miramon Cannet in Mexico has issued a circular, stating that it meant no disrespect to the American Government in withdrawing from Mr. Black and other consuls their exequaturs. Peaceful Americans can remain in the country. Mr. Black was at the capital, by desire of Mr. McLane, who sont him a new executive.

had six thousand men gathering at San Luis Potosi, and intends marching to join Alvarez and Degollado.

The Seat of War .- There is nothing later of FURTHER FROM MEXICO .- New Orleans, May FURTHER FROM MEXICO.—New Orleans, May 27.—By late advices from Mexico, we learn that the Cabinet of Miramon have issued a decree restoring Santa Anna to all the rights, titles, &c., formerly possessed by him, and inviting him to return immediately, by way of Tampico, where General Woll is marching to meet him.

The leading Liberalist generals at Vera Cruz have had a consultation as to what course they will pursue in the future.

Rebollado, the former Governor of Lower California, was shot by Coronadal, at Mazatlan.

Marques entered Morelia on the 29th, and levied a forced loan. He then retired, and the Liberals reoccupied the place.

The Miramon and Zuloaga quarrel continuous loans are appropriately appropriate to regain the The Miramon and Zuloaga quarrel continues, and the latter is anxious to regain the Presidency. He is backed in his endeavors by Otway, the British Minister, while Miramon is sustained by Gabriac.

Zuloaga has taken refuge at the residence of Otway, to avoid Miramon's violence.

United States ships Brooklyn and Saratoga were at Vera Cruz 19th inst.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

AN ABOLITIONIST TARRED AND FRATHERED. Ax Abolitionist Tarred and Frathered. The Savannah Republican says:

"Philip McNulty, a travelling agent for a patent bedstead, hailing from Ohio, was detected last week in an attempt to decoy certain slaves of Covington to a free State. The citizens of that place rid themselves of the scamp by shearing his locks, applying a thick coat of printer's ink to his person, and then riding him on a rail to the depot, where he was allowed to depart. Served him exactly right, only a good cowhiding might have justly been added."

THE COAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. During the year 1858, the coal trade of the United States increased 140,700 tons over 1857, the total being 7,733,833 tons; of these, 259,885 only were imported, the remainder from our own coal-beds. In 1820, only 365 tons were traded in this country, and that was all transported by canal; now, great quantities are conveyed from place to place by railroad, and the total amount traded, and from that we may say consumed, since that period, is 85,683,830 tons.

Rye Flour Corn Meal Wheat, white Wheat, red Corn, white

THE NEBRASKA "GOLD MINES" A HUMBUG. St. Louis, May 25.—Mr. James Maginuis, of Coats
Lockport, N. Y., who has just returned from the Clover Seed Plains, publishes a statement in the Democration of this morning, pronouncing the Kansas gold mines the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people, which was gotten up by land speculators, and sustained by parties interested in the frontier towns, and merchants who had been stocked. rchants who had heavy stocks of goods on Pork, Mess -

merchants who had neavy stocks of goods on hand.

Mr. Maginnis's statement is supported by another from Mr. Van Ness, of Jackson, Mich, who positively asserts that after having prospected throughout the whole country, and visited the digging claims, he ascertained that no man ever made more than twenty cents a day, or found dirt visiding more than one cent a near

or found dirt yielding more than one cent a pan. NEW JERSEY EPISCOPAL CONVENTION-ELEC-TION OF A BISHOP.—Burlington, May 27.—The Episcopal convention reassembled at the usual hour, and proceeded to ballot again for a bishop. Three ballots were had, the last of which stood

Clergy—Mahan 6, Littlejohn 6, Odenheimer 36; blank 3. Laity—Littlejohn 4,Odenheimer 56,divided 1. The Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, rector of St. Peter's church, Philadelphia, having thus been elected by a majority of both orders, was, on motion of Dr. Mahan, declared to be unanimously chosen bishop of the diocese of Nev

FROM UTAH .- Leavenworth, May 27 .- Utah advices of the 6th instant have been received. Superintendent Forney had arrived at Fort Fillmore with the sixteen children, survivors of

Lee was wounded. Five hundred Texans had encamped belo he Brazos, with the intention of attacking the

Reserve Indians. FROM ARIZONA.—St. Louis, May 30.—Th rizonian, published at Tubac, Arizona, con tains the proceedings of a meeting at Arizona city, expressing strong disapprobation at the course pursued by Congress towards Arizona, and urgently requesting co-operation thoughout the Territory to establish and maintain an independent Company. lependent Government.

Nearly 600 Roman Catholic young ladies partook of their first communion at one time and at one church, last week, in New York.

The news from the South continues very flat ering regarding the prospects of all crops.

ANOTHER TORNADO. - Chicago, May 28. The Jacksonville (Ill.) correspondent of the Springfield Register says a most terrific torna do occurred twelve miles south of that city yes-terday. The violence of the whirlwind is de-scribed as exceeding anything of the kind ever witnessed, except in the West Indies. Sixteen persons are reported killed, and many other seriously injured. Houses, barns, &c., were torn to atoms. The names of the killed are

TRAVEL TO EUROPE .- Five steamships sailed from New York for Europe during the week ending Saturday, and took out 984 passengers, distributed as follows: Persia, 235; Adelaide. Spain.—The Spanish Government has given orders for a supply of tents for an army of 30,000 men.

MARKETS.

delist, and daughter and son, or deorgetous, C., and William Smith O'Brien, are among the passangers by the Vigo. Colonel Richard France, of Baltimore, and several other moreans, whose names have already been given and Thomas Herry and wife, of Washing went out in the Persia on Wednesday last,

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.— Dubuque, May 27.—The Odd Fellows' block o buildings, including the post office, United States land office, Odd Fellows and Masons odge rooms, and the People's Theatre, everal stores and offices, were destroyed by fir several stores and offices, were destroyed by in last night. The contents of the post and lan offices were saved, but all the property of th Odd Fellows and Masons was destroyed. Th loss amounted to \$50,000, on which there is a

REVIVING A BLUE LAW .- A hill is before the Connecticut House of Representatives to pro-hibit all theatrical exhibitions, Ethoipian con-certs, menageries, and other matters of kindred haracter, in the State, unless the same shall e of a strictly moral character, under penalty of

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY,-Hon. B C. Winthrop declines to be a candidate for re-election to the vice presidency of the Boston Tract Society, for the reason that it favors the publication of Anti-Slavery tracts, a thing with which it rightfully should have nothing to do.

Nor Tave .- The rumor that Mr. Griffith postmaster at Auraria," has been murdered by a mob of disappointed gold-seekers, while on his way to take possession of his office, is antrue. Henry Allen is postmaster at Aurari and has resided there for some time.

Celebration.—The landing of the Pilgrims of Maryland was celebrated at Mt. St. Mary's College on the 11th inst. Addresses were delivered by Masters John McLaughlin, of Baltimore, and St. Clair Johns, of Louisians. Dean.—Nathaniel H. Topping, of Washington city, who sailed from Richmond in the barque Parthian, engaged on the Don Pedro railroad, died at Rio on the 5th of March, of yellow fever. He was a brother of the trage-dienne, Mrs. Melinda Jones.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—The result of the election which took place in Virginia on Thursday last, is not yet known; but it is now highly probable that Letcher is elected. The vote is very small, and the Opposition bave gain

MARKETS. BALTIMORE MARKET. our, Howard Street

Yellow

Bacon, Hams

Pork, Prime

\$7.871(@8.15 5.25 4.50 1.80 1.55 Saryland and Virginia Pennsylvania r Seed Pork, Prime
Beef, Mesa
Lard, in barrels
Lard, in kegs
Wool, Unwashed
Wool, Washed
Wool, Pleece, comm
Wool, Fleece, fine

NEW YORK MARKET. Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 31, 1850
Flour, State brands - \$5.60 @  $\frac{2.00}{0.00}$ Corn, yellow Timothy Seed -Bacon, Sides -15,25 8.00

Coffee, Java

Wool, Fleece, fine . 65 1.00 Lime, Rockland Lime, common

Strumons or Scrofulous affections are the curse. blight, the potation rot of mankind. They are vile and fitthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one-quarter of these die of them; die foolishly, too, because they are curavic. Aper's Sarrapa-rilla cl auses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurges the foul contamination from the system. No longer groan under your Serofalous disorders, since the irresistible Ayer has provided his masterly combination of curative vistues that he calls Sarsupavilla — Democrat Waterbury, Ct.

ATER'S SARSAPARILLA.

and exclusive Advertising Agents in that city for the Newspaper Press of New Jersey, and were authorized announce the fact of their appointment. Persons wishing to advertise in the New Jersey Journals will please call at either of the above-named agencies.

N. B.—Business mea can I ave their advertisement inserted in the newspapers of any State of the Union,

alling epon either of the above-named agencies. GREELEY'S OVERLAND LETTERS.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE! Tills; first of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Kansas, Uta California, &c , appears this week. His Letters are sked for with much interest, and will all appear in the emi Weekly and Weekly Tribune, as well as in the \$2. For club terms, see Tribune of any date.

HORACE GREELEY & CO., Tribune Buildings, New York

TO TEACHERS! THE LINDEN HALL, FEMALE SEMINARY, I West Alexander, Washington county, Pennsylvani is for sale or r at for it term of years. It is now in a state of rap dly progressive advance ssion will be given on the 1st of September, 1855

Dr. R. DAVIDSON. JUST PUBLISHED. THE ROVING EDITOR:

OR. Talks With Slaves in the Southern States. Late of the New York Tribune editorial Staff ne neat volume 12mo., 375 pages. Illus rated. Pri One Dollar.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES JUST RECEIVED From the Springfield Republican, Massachusetts.

"The author writes honestly and exmestly, and take with the shaves furnish instructive and excitating. It is a book that will self-and will do good." From Wendell Phillips, Ksq., Bermn. "No one who wishes to see the South should allow the sook to escape him. You cannot say too much of a rather t every student of the Slave System. Respatch seen is keen and bold, while his heart is in the right place

From Freedom's Chempion, Kansas.

"As an Anti-Slavery work, it is destined to make ensation. Its facts, its spicy character, and studing dictions, combine to make it intermedy interesting?" From H. R. Heiper, Eng. author of "The Impending Croof the South,"

In 'The Roving Editar, Redpath hat given us very viporous and sogreet skeech of society in the stellars. On every page of the book is unanctakable in donor that the author was not content with a superficiency of Human Slavery, but that he has penetrated very heart, and middled in an exceedingly interest and graphoc manner the terrible mysterass of its wick and decolating functions."

Prom the Ligorier Register, (Ind.)

Redpath is one of the sharpest writers of the age From the Congregationalist, (Boston.)
Redpath has travelled souch, and to good past
d this ionraal, it y the way, has a graphic interest
dds while it instructs the reader.

holds while it instructs the reader."

From the Free Bostis, (Newport, Ky.)

It is a work of thilling interest."

From the Vision Ragle, (Iowa.)

"The more name of the author—James Redpath—is sufficient to make the book worthy a place in every freeman's library."

From the True American, (Bris. Pa.)

"This is a most vigorous and thrilling work. The writer plunges into the very cubool of his subject."

From the Independent Diemerat, (Concord, N. H.)

"The 'Roving Editor' is a hrilling work. We have read it with interest and profit. The indefinicable cour age of the author enabled him, without being hang, to penetrate the innermest sunction of the clare States."

From the Wellstone Aginator, (Pa.)

"Send for the 'Roving Editor,' by all means. It is

"Send for the 'Roving Ed tor,' by all means. It worth twice what is asked for it." TO AGENTS.

We want immediately 1 500 Travelling Agents to en age in the sale of this manter work.

All who want to sell the work wall pleane send \$1-and we will send a copy, postage paid—and our privativellar, with terms to agents. Add ess.

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om it. Price \$12 per nere. No. 12 .- 173 acres at Fairfax Court House, 17 miles from Washington. Good building; 40 to 50 acres in grass. Also, 25 acres, a wood lot, detached. Price \$46 per acre. No. 13 .- 200 acres of land in Mary-

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ings. Price \$48 per acre.
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February 18, 1859.

To the Editor of the National Era: Considerable excitement prevails at the islands just now, on account of the movements of Pele, the once famed godess of Kilaues, the volcano of Mauna Loa, on Hawaii. After the eruption of 1855 had ceased, it was thought that we should have a long season of quiet. Such has been the former history of Hawaiian volcanoes for the last fifty years. From 1804 to 1859, there had been no eruption of Mauna Loa on the western or Kons side of the island. A longer time even than this had elapsed be-A longer time even than this had elapsed be-tween the eruption of 1855 and a former erup-tion—if indeed there had ever been one—whose flow was in the direction of Hilo. To the great surprise, then, of our friends at that sweet vilsurprise, then, of our friends at that sweet vil-lage, who had anxiously watched the emption of 1855 and its destructive progress, till it reached a place only some ten miles distant from their houses, they beheld in the night of January 23, 1859, another eruption from what they supposed to be the old crater, whose burn-ing mouth had scarcely cooled from its fiery vomit of many weeks or months in 1855. One who witnessed the former, wrote, three days the former, wrote, three days after the eruption commenced, that at no time was there so much fire as now, and, though they direction was the same as formerly—viz: to-wards Hilo. In this they who discovered the eruption were happily mistaken. It was soon as-certained that the flow was to the west, or Kona lava, after descending Mauna Loa and turning west, encountered a deep gorge or hollow be-tween that mountain and Hualalai, which required five days in filling. It then moved on, somewhere in the course of an eruption more than fifty years ago, and reached the sea at a small village called Palaoa. This village used to contain a half dozen grass-houses, and was in the midst of a cocoanut grove. The houses were destroyed, also the grove. No lives lost, as I can learn—and here the lava stream plunged into the ocean, and made a break-water estimated at two miles in length. At our last accounts, the stream was still running, and, from the appearance of the atmosphere, we judge it is not extinguished as yet.

[Our correspondent states that the wheat crop in the islands has been completely destroyed by the caterpillar; and he has advised his neighbors to abandon wheat for fruits and vegetables.

worm and caterpillar of Maui, are our greatest enemy. Other fires are burning on our islands; yes, and will consume all our substance, and as God is true, will burn to the lowest hell. Need I say that I allude to the fires of intemperance and the fires of licentiousness? Of the hula, or native dance, on Oahu, you have heard. It is a return to gross heathenism On that island it has effectually checked indus-try, and destroyed all relish for intellectual improvement—has become a school itself of in-temperance and licentiousness. Not only is it working the ruin of body and soul, for time and eternity, of multitudes on that island, but it is drawing away multitudes from other islands into this maelstrom of pollution and death—thus threatening the speedy and certain ruin of the nation. For a long time these hulas were performed in the most open, until a manner: and though the remonstrantesis of thousands, as I have learned, men who this country with nothing but a spade hulas were performed in the most open, unblushing manner; and though the remonstrances of the friends of morality have driven them into comparative secrecy, yet they are still continued. The lower house of the Legislature, now in session, brought in a bill for the suppression of these dances, as a nuisance, and passed the bill with unanimity; but it was opposed by the upper house, and I have yet to hear of its passage. To my mind it is clear as noonday, that the continuance of those shamenful dances, with their attendant licentiousness and intemperance, will sink the nation to a polluted grave. Alas! that the sun of Hawaii should set in such a night! If I hear of the should set in such a night! If I hear of the has been in the habit of pursuing this career. suppression of this frightful evil, you shall [Laughter.] If there be such an one, it is well deliverance. Yours, &c., J. S. GREEN.

From the New York Times.

THE NEW SOUTHERN PROGRAMME.

We publish in another column the opinions held with regard to the political future, by a very sensible Southerner, Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina. He lays down, in, if possible, still broader terms than ever, the doctrine broached by Lefferson Davis and the firenesting set to. wards the close of the last session of Congress, touching the duties of the Federal Government and the Federal Legislatures towards Slavery in the Territories. Slaves, in short, according the Territories of the Canadian system of Government, and then the repetition to the subject of Know by Jefferson Davis and the fire-eating set, to-wards the close of the last session of Congress, which we struggled for, and which, if we had to him, are property like any other property, and are entitled to the same treatment as other property at the hands of the United States, in all places over which it possesses exclusive jurisdiction. Judge Douglas's invention of "Now, I must tell you frankly, at the same jurisdiction. Judge Douglas's invention of Squatter Sovereignty is utterly repudiated, and Mr. Boyce declares that nothing would induce him to support anybody for the Presidency who adhered to so pesalent a heresy. The notion that any settler has anything to do with the nature of the property which his neighbor brings with him into the new region, any more than with the fashion of his chairs, or the cut of his coatt, is declared by Mr. Beyce to be "mathematically" absurd. He considers it, in other words, "as clear as a mathematical problem, that the South have a right to be protected with their slave property in the Territorias, and that Congress, or their instruments, the Territorial Legislatures, should afford this protection.

This letter furnishes one more indication of the ruin which threatens Mr. Douglas's hopes of Southers support at the next election. The doors of the Charleston Convention are to be closed against his dectrines. Squatter Sovereignty was a good thing while it lasted, It seemed at one time likely to entitle him to an inche in the Southern Valhalla. It was looked upon as a splendid weapon for chivalrous hands. There lay the broad lands, and here was the glorious law. Under its zegis, Southern gentlemen were to pour into the new Territories with their Ethiopian retinues, and laugh the chattering, gibbering, howling Yankees to acorn, and whip them, if need be, over the border.

There lay the broad lands, and here was the glorious law. Under its negis, Southern gentlemen were to pour into the new Territories with their Ethiopian retinues, and laugh the chattering, gibbering, howling Yankees to scorn, and whip them, if need be, over the border. How horribly mistaken they were who looked forward to any such consummation the result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to dothe South institute it result has shown; and to show it is not shown in the level of the carried population of this country.

"I have had opportunities of seeing that nearly all the labor which requires great physical views and the labor of constructing and view in the carried population of this country.

"I have had opportunities of seeing that nearly all the labor which requires great physical views and the labor of constructing and view in the carried population of this country. How horribly mistaken they were who looked forward to any such consummation the result has shown; and, to do the South justice, it would be impossible to acknowledge her errors more frankly than she does. Governor Wise, in an able letter which we published a few days ago, deplores it bitterly. The truth is gradually dawning upon the Southern mind, that what ever Yankees apply themselves to in earnest—that is, make a business of—they are pretty sure to do thoroaghly and effectually. They have not competed successfully with the South in the arts of parliamentary warfare, simply because no class of Northerners have ever made parliamentary strategy a business. But in what else do they fail? In ship-building, ship-sailing, money-making, fighting, slave-trading, machine-inventing, weaving, spiuning, delving, preaching, sporting, everything, in short, under heaven, which promises december 1997. heaven which promises decent per centage either of money or glory, they are unrivalled. Was it not madness for anybody to suppose that, if they set about colonizing, they would not succeed there also? That if the gains of nothing whatever with regard to the capacity of the "section" for working other kinds of political machinery. The Kansas struggle made it evident, that if the spread of Slavery were

Slavery was already doomed.

The result has been, that colonization is The result has been, that colonization is given up, and the Slavery propagandists have fallen back once more on Congress, bruised, battered, and forlorn. They convey their black dolls to the Capitol, and ask for protection from the naughty Yankees. The change of language which Mr. Boyce's letter exhibits is not more remarkable than the change of feeling. The North is no longer "craven," "cowardly," "sneaking," "mean," "despicable," but "imperious." It threatens the South with "domination." It is likely soon to acquire possession of the Government; so Mr. Boyce advises separation from the Union, as the last resource

of the slave States—a resource which should be togot steadily in view, for which they should be constantly prepared. In the mean time, he sale for protection for Blavery in all the Territories, as a mathematical adoction from the sale for protection for Blavery in all the Territories, as a mathematical adoction from the States—a resource which should be read to long, but I am sorry to tear fully followed and fully carried out?"

The laming (Misch) Republican says: extend the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration of the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration of the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod which is imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisification beyond the priod with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition to the period with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition and the period with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition and the period with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition and the period with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition and the period with a imposed by the Consideration which the period of disquisition of the period with a imposed by the Co sny what we will, is still so much reverenced, offer her no protection from the assaults of greedy fanaticism, what, we should like to know, will protect her when her territory is foreign territory, and her citizens alien and hated rivals? Where is her deliverance to come from, when Northern adventurers will see in her as legitimate a prey as Mexico or Nicaragua? Does any sane man suppose Sharp's rifles will shoot crooked, or Yankees cease to multiply and travel in search of town lots, because the Union is dissolved—that this great, greedy, restless, indefatigable Northern horde, reinforced every year by half a million of hungry foreigners, will pause with reverential awe on the frontiers of the "Southern Confederacy," because Toombs, Boyce, and Jefferson Davis, have determined to secede from the Union? Upon the probabilities of a successful resistance in travel in search of town lots, because the Union is dissolved—that this great, greedy, restless, indefitigable Northern horde, reinforced every year by half a million of hungry foreigners, will pause with reverential awe on the frontiers of the "Southern Confederacy," because Toombs, Boyce, and Jefferson Davis, have determined to secede from the Union? Upon the probabilities of a successful resistance in arms by the 250,000 or 300,000 slaveholders, to the Northern encroachments and outrages, we must do ourselves the justice to say we are net silly enough to speculate. The chances of a war between a great commercial nation, twenty millions strong, teeming with wealth and resources, and a quarter of a million of planters war between a great commercial nation, twenty millions strong, teeming with wealth and re-sources, and a quarter of a million of planters scattered over half a continent, is a subject worthy of discussion by a Southern Commer-cial Convention alone. A few words on the beauties of common sense, however trite the might be, would, if we had space for them, be much more appropriate to the occasion.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN ON AMERICAN

connection with the next Presidency, by a number of journals in Pennsylvania, as a can-didate whose nomination would concentrate upon the ticket the undivided support of those who will oppose the policy and measures of the Mr. William Smith O'Brien arrived in Boston on the evening of the 16th of May, and met with a grand reception at the Tremont House, from six or seven thousand Irishmen. In reply to an address of welcome from Mr. Patrick ply to an address of welcome from Mr. Patrick Donchue, he made a speech of considerable length, reviewing his journey through the Union, repeating his animadversions upon the tendency of the laboring Irish in this country to expend their earnings for liquor, and severely censuring the American party and the Repub-licans of Massachusetts for the recent adoption of the constitutional amendment. of the constitutional amendment.

that I should invoke the spirit of my departed friend, that apostle and saint—Father Mathew—

lation of this country.

"What would be the result, if you succeeded

who will oppose the policy and measures of the Democratic organization. It would be scarcely possible to find a gentleman of equal qualifications who would be so free from all objections as Judge Read, and, at the same time, would be so heartily accepted by the country as the representative of the Republican cause. Pennsylvania will be in 1860, as she has ever been, the maker of the President and there is no one the maker of the President, and there is no one within her borders who could more worthily fill that high and responsible station, than the man whom we so gloriously elevated to the supreme judicial bench last year. O'Brien said: "There is scarcely a point that I have touched, where I have not been informed by Irishmen themselves that it depended entirely on the conduct and industry of individuals, whether or not they shall succeed in this country—for that a fair field is open to every man in this country or plainteen the successive of the country of the coun Apropos of Douglas having spoken in his Illinois speech of "niggers," Senator Seward is reported to have said that "no man can be elected President of the United States who spells negro with two g's." Wendell Phillips says that it is the wittiest thing Seward ever got country for ultimate success. In this respect it differs unhappily from our country; for there a man who is a laborer must expect to be a laborer all his life; and a man who is a small

The New York Journal of Commerce admits that "in all our calculations for the next Presidential campaign, we may as well assume that the twenty-seven electoral votes of Pennsylvania are mortgaged to the Republicans."

Mr. O'Brien will return to New York by way

of Albany, and return to Ireland by the steam of the 28th May from this port.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Berks county (Pa.) Intelligencer says:

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.-The

"Hon. John M. Read has been named

Speaking of the adoption of the two years' amendment in Massachusetts, through the com-bined efforts of Americans and Democrats, the

Detroit Tribune says:

"One fact stands forth for the satisfaction of set in the section, and protested against it. The Republican party of the great Northwest can be inoculated with no such proscriptive heresy. Michigan again washes her hands of it. She is for political equality, and no proscriptive dogmas, as she has ever been."

Gollowing proportions:

Of the duties on French vessels for the French convention debt

25 per cent.

For the English bond debt

25 per cent.

For the English convention debt

16 per cent.

Left to the Government of Mexico

34 per cent.

The Pennsylvanian, Mr. Buchanan's home organ, which could not survive six months without Government patronage, says:

"The doctrine thus laid down by the Supreme Court is fully to this effect:

"That the Constitution of the United States is the Constitution or supreme law in the Ter-ritories as in the States.

"That the Constitution restrains the General

Government from abolishing or destroying slave operty in the Territories.
"That the Constitution equally restrains and prohibits the Territorial Government (which is but the creature of Congress) from abolishing or destroying the rights of property in slaves."

Pro-Slavery men of the South, who make no difficulty in visiting the slave pens of the Southern cities to turn their last crop into Virginia negroes, torn from their old "Virginny" homes and families and friends, and brought to the and families and friends, and brought to the cotton States to supply the great demand for African slave labor, but turn up the whites of their eyes in holy horror at mention of bringing negroes from Africa for the same purpose, ing negroes from Africa for the same purpose, when successfully met at every point they make against reopening the trade, as a last resort, we have noticed, usually take refuge behind the futility of agitating the question. "There is no use in agitating—Congress won't repeal the law," they say. If you ask them why Congress will not repeal it, they are bound to say, "it is because the sentiment of the North is against it, and the North has got the ascendency." For illustration: The Eastern (Miss.) Clarion, inveighing against the Southern Convention, which, it says, may be summed up in a phrase—"the African slave trade"—uses

"What would be the result, if you succeeded in driving away from your shores, to Canada or elsewhere, half a million of Irish people? What would be the advantage gained by the party accomplishing that end? Would it in any degree increase their happiness? Would it increase their wealth? Would it not depreciate the value of their property? The ground you stand upon is such that vast masses of population that might come to this country and make use of these enormous resources which are at the present moment susceptible of fructification, but which cannot be subjected to fructification without human labor, that they may remain for of what there is there is there is that the Congress remained to the world in the Congress remained to the world in the congress of this empire. The condition of the Wastern cities. What has created those how of sense and reason in this agitation as at the congress in a state of wilderness, unless you encourage immigration. Look at the Western cities. What has created Chicago but the emigrant population? Any man who values the greatness of this empire.

THE TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT.—The town of Quincy, Massachusetts, gave 119 majority for the two years' amendment, and at another town meeting, held a quarter of an hour afterwards, for the purpose of choosing a select man, Jonathan Jamison, a Democrat and a foreigner, was elected, according to the Boston Journal. The inference is, that the Locofocos of that town offered this empty compliment to the foreigners, as a reward for having just voted to add two years to their time of probation. The majority of the voters of Quincy are of course Locofocos, for Republicans in Massachesetts are not in the habit of electing Locofocos to office. Mr. Jamison was the Locofoco candidate, and elected as such. This fact is important, as showing how the Pro-Slavery Democrats in Massachusetts voted on the amendment. amendment.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF MEXICO. A correspondent of the New York Times gives the following statistics in reference to the financial condition of Mexico, obtained, he says, at the "Secretaria de Hacienda," Vera Cruz.

He writes on the 7th of May:
"The first loan made by Mexico with a for eign party was that concluded in London in 1823, with the kouse of Goldsmidt. This was after the abdication of Iturbide, and upon the organization of the republican form of Government. Mexican bonds were issued for £3,200,000. They sold at fifty per cent., or £1,600,000. The firm of Goldsmidt received for commission, payment of interest, &c., £419,936, giving £1,180,064, or \$5,900,323, as the produce of the \$16,000,000 issued in bonds, and bearing interest of five per cent. per annum. In 1824, another loan of the same na ture was made in London, with the house of Barclay. Mexico issued her bonds to the amount of \$16,000,000, and received therefor the net sum of \$5,593,991, bearing interest of six per

cent. per annum.

"We perceive, therefore, that in 1823 and 1824
Mexico became indebted to parties in England
for the sum of \$32,000,000, part being interest
of five per cent. per annum, and part six per
cent. per annum. Mexico subsequently made
fresh loans and issued new bonds, which, with arrears of interest, amounted, in April, 1857, to the sum of £10,211,650, or \$51,208,250. This s what is called the English bond debt, bearing interest of three per cent per annum.
"Besides this, there is due to the English citizens the sum of \$5,376,865, arising reclamations for damages, seizures, &c., apper-taining mostly to the English Tobacco Com-pany. This is called the English convention

ebt, and bears interest of three per cent. per annum.
"The French debt, as adjusted by the covention of April, 1857, was \$263,490.33, with in terest at three per cent, per annum.

"The Spanish debt, according to the conven-

tion of April, 1857, was \$6,563,500, with interest at three per cent. per annum.

"These compose the foreign debts of Mexico, the sum total of which was in April, 1857, as follows: English bond debt -\$51,208,250.00 5,376,865.00 253,490.33 English convention debt -French convention debt

that influential class of our fellow citizens at Total foreign debt of Mexico - 63,332,105.33 that influential class of our fellow citizens at whose political status this odious amendment strikes, and that is this; that every State in the Union controlled dy the Republicans, either by its press, its leading public men, or its State Central Committees, has counselled Massachusetts not to take this action, and protested following proportions:

For the English convention debt 16 per cent. Left to the Government of Mexico 34 per cent. Of the duties accruing on all ves-

something peculiarly American in the way of design, with equal grace and far superior effect. If there are to be portraits at all on the tiles, let them be of persons famous in American, not in Roman history, and instead of the cupids and mermaids, insert Indian figures. In the same way with the chandeliers; and over the windows the American eagle, or the national contributions of the contribution of th For the French convention debt Left to the Mexican Government propriate decoration than any of those in use. Our great national products of maize, tobacco, and cotton, surely furnish material for most graceful imagery, which has been entirely neg-lected. If there is a single object in the old Capitol which attracts instantly the notice of a foreign visiter, it is the design of the capitals of

Left to the Mexican Government 43 per cent.

"In connection with the above allotments to the English and French, it was covenanted that eight per cent. of the aforesaid duties should be appropriated to the Spanish convention debt, but by reason of a pending dispute, payment for the present is withheld.

"Since the date of the last convention—April, 1857—nearly the whole of the French debt has been paid. It may be said, therefore, that the foreign debt of Mexico amounts in round numbers to \$63,000,000, bearing interest of three per cent. per annum, except the English convention debt of \$5,376,865, the rate of interest on which was raised by Zuloaga to But in the extension there is no example of im-provement of the hints thereby afforded. I caninterest on which was raised by Zuloaga to five per cent.

"In this connection, it may be well to state that the domestic debt of Mexico is with the exception of the glass panes in the roofs of the two chambers, which, in the House,

In bonds issued bearing three per cent. interest
Floating debt, amount not accuous States, and in the Sonate with stacks of agricultural and mechanical implements, etc. and with the exception also of the tiers of desks in the reporters' gallery of the Senate, on each one of which the national coat of arms is rately known, interest three per cent per annum, estimated

Domestic debt · · · · Foreign debt · · · · 63,000,000

Domestic and foreign debt, total 96,801,275 "To this must be added American and other claims, an approximation to the amount which cannot now be made."

ENTITLED TO EARNEST CONSIDERATION.—
We copy the following extract from a recent letter of the regular Paris correspondent of the New York Times, and recommend a careful perusal of it by the President and his Cabinet:

"I lately visited the office of the Nicaragua Caual Company in this city, and found it an elegant establishment, with three or four clerks, messenger boys, and all the expensive appliances of a first-class concern. I did not like to ask the question aloud, where does all the money come from? but I asked it of myself all the same. It cost a good deal of money to send M. Belly and his troupe out to Central America, and it costs a good deal to keep him and this Paris establishment in operation. Where does the money come from?

THE TRIAL OF GEORGE OLIVER FOR KILLING EXTITLED TO EARNEST CONSIDERATION.

The Trial of George Oliver for Killing in our issue of the 17th of March we gave an account of the killing of a negro man, by his may be, it is certain that he has retired from the pecuniary support of M. Belly and his Nicaraguan scheme. At the same time I am informed that M. Delamarre, proprietor of the Pays, Journal del Empire, is now the backer of M. Belly. The Pays, however, has had the good sense not to follow the suicidal example of the Presse in prostituting its columns to the puffing of the stock operations of its proprietor. This journal abuses American the habitually, and very naturally supports the project of M. Belly; but not more since the new investment of M. Delamarre than previously.

"M. Chanut, former editor of the Presse for American affairs, now emploped in the same citib, where ten or fifteen of his negroes were at the sum of the presse for the support of M. Presse for American affairs, now emploped in the same citib, where ten or fifteen of his negroes were at the sum of the presse for the proprietor.

The Trial of George Oliver for Killing in our issue of the 17th of March we gave an account of the killing of a negro man, by his master, Mr. George Oliver, who lives a few miles from town. He was arrested at the time, brought before a magistrate, and bound over in the sum of \$5,000, for his apperrance at th the money come from?

"It has been reported for the last two THE TRIAL OF GEORGE OLIVER FOR KILLING

twenty and leave these resources in a state of wilderness, unless you encourage immigration. Look at the Western cities. What has created the Western cities. What has created the emigrant population? Any man who values the greatness of this empire any the values the greatness of this empire any the values the greatness of this empire any the values the greatness of this empire any that the encouragement of smith and the Union or got grid of the law imposing the Union to get rid of the law imposing the Union to get rid of the law imposing of the Union to get rid of the law imposing the union to the Union. The Union will neither permit us to go out of the policy of the United States. Cheers, law the Union to get rid of the law imposing at the union to get rid of the law imposing the union to the Union. The Union will it permit us to spatial a couple of days with a greatleman, Pole, who is a member of the Legislative Council of Canada. He came connected with the French Canada. He came connected with the French Canada. He came connected with the French Canada is a Pole, utterly unconnected by property or by language, he is elected a name of the Legislative Council of Canada. He came connected with the States, and I find that, allough he is a Pole, utterly unconnected by property or by language, he is elected a name of the connected with the French Canada is though the is a Pole, utterly unconnected by property or by language, he is elected a name of the legislative Council for the district in which he lives. It is only required that he are the law trade in the lives of the law trade is princely and the country for three years to red the law trade is princely and the country for three years to red the legislative Council for the district in which he lives. It is only required that he are the law trade in the law trade is princely and the law trade is the law trade is princely and the law trade is the law trade in the law trade

I am, with much esteem, sir, Your most obedient, humble servant,

the history of the times to which it relates:

P. S.-By a letter from Gen. Greene, of the

Ferry, and Cornwallis three miles on the other

the Halifax C. House, his light infantry on the

dam; and that Cornwallis was busily employed

in making rafts, &c., to cross on. Cornwallis's

strength is 2,500 regulars and 50 tories. Greene's 2,000 regulars. He had not yet been joined by

200 militia. I hope, however, he will be fully reinforced in that way. Admiral Graves hav-

become superior on the water, in consequence of which they detached a 64 and two frigates to

our bay. They lay some days in James river, and I expect are now gone out to cruise off

the capes, and intercept the communication between New York and Charleston.—Wheeling

THE DECORATIONS OF THE NEW CAPITOL .-

A Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser criticises severely the ornamentation of the new structure added to the Capitol. He

tire embellishment. The chandeliers, also, are adorned with griffins' heads, and figures of

ed with shells and scrolls east in iron, whose

something peculiarly American in the way of

coat of arms, would constitute a much more ap-

the columns in some of the corridors, in which the leaves of these peculiarly American pro-ductions are introduced with charming effect.

not now remember a single instance in which there is anything nationally symbolical there.

are painted with the coats of arms of the vari-

ous States, and in the Senate with stacks of

blazoned as gaudily as if it were intended to

compensate for its absence from all the rest of the building."

DEATH OF A GERMAN SCHOLAB AND PATRIOT.-

We learn by the New York Tribune that Mr. Christian Essellen, one of the most accomplish-

ed scholars and sincere spirits among the German emigration to the United States, died at the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, on

ing lost his 74th in

Vol. XIII. January, 1859.

The Nutional Era is about to enter upon its Thirteenth volume.

Twelve years ago, when the Discussion of the Question of Slavery was practically prohibited in this District, the Era was commenced for the purpose of asserung and defending the Rights of Discussion, and of giving fair expression to Anti-Slavery Sentiments. In the House of Representatives, John Quincy Adams and Joshua R. Giddings alone gave it moral support; in the Senate, it found not a single well wisher; while outside of Congress it stood here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and ey Springs, till further notice, as proposed by Col. Mingen, what sum of money by the fort-night they will have occasion for, and it will be sent either to the barracks in Albemarle to any here, solitary and unsustained, under ban and menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited agent whom they shall leave there to settle their affairs, or to their quarters, (in fact, the

meeting of the Assembly on Thursday night is relied on to furnish us with money, of which relied on to turnish us with money, of which we have not at present one shilling.) I will send to Baron Steuben the petition from the nine Germans; in the mean time, you will do well to leave them, as you propose, under guard at the barracks. We think our powers do not extend to the enlisting of the men of the regi-ment of guards on the terms mentioned in your

letter.
Mr. Browne informs me that he sent the £93,000 to Mr. James Hawkins three days ago, and will send the like sum by the bearer. The following postscript we copied from Mr. Jefferson's own handwriting. As it has never before been published, it may help fill a link in

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press to raise the standard of Freedom in the Capital of the Republic. For twelve years it has been identified with the Anti-Slavery movement, and especially represents the Anti-Slavery element of the Republican Party. Although independent of mere Party organization, it was the first paper to advocate a general union of the Opponents of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and while holding itself its state of the Republican Party.

Although the Preparation of the work and the giving it to the publisher expects to be remunerated only by a unseason of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, in a Party of Freedom; took a leading part in the formation of the Republican Party, and while holding itself its state of the st side. I am informed, by a person who left Gen. Greene's camp on the 19th, that he had crossed Bannister, and led his main body to part in the formation of the Republican Party, and, while holding itself at liberty to blame what it considered blameworthy, has uniformly vindicated it as true to its Principles. It has never been a burden to its friends, never solicited, nor at any time would have been willing to receive, any kind of official or congressional patronage, has always been self-sustaining. From its friends, then, it asks a subscription that shall enable it to retain a position gained by so ence which, I trust, has not been exerted for

The coming year will be a critical one for the Republican cause. Strong efforts will be made to demoralize it, and accommodate it to the views of those, who, unwilling to support the Administration, do not yet appreciate the spangled with heads of Augustus and Tiberius Cesar, and of Nero, and with pictures of mermaids and cupids, utterly incongruous to the national idea which ought to pervade the entire emballishment. The abandedicts also are true nature or objects of our movement. Squat-ter Sovereignty, Know Nothingism, Conserva-tism, National Whiggery, are all working to-gether for the construction of a platform, from which shall be excluded the Anti-Slavery Idea that very element which gave birth and gives vitality to the Republican Party. Can the Era precise design it would puzzle a spectator to unravel. The committee rooms and the corri-dors, which are painted in fresco, it is well be dispensed with at such a period?

Able contributors have been secured to our columns; and with pleasure we announce that we have engaged as Assistant Editor, DANIEL R. GOODLOE, of North Carolina, one of the the Grecian mythology. In every one of these instances, however, it was possible to introduce

R. Goodlor, of North Carolina, one of the ablest writers in the country on the Question of Slavery.

The Literary Department of the paper will be carefully attended to. The two Stories now in course of publication, "Herman" and "Jasper," will furnish a rich entertainment to our readers, for several months to come. The Era presents weekly a Summary of General News and Political Intelligence, keeps General News and Pontica: intelligence, reco-a careful record of the proceedings of Congress, and is the repository of a large portion of the most interesting speeches delivered in that body. G. BAILEY.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, 1858.

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L. CLEPHANE, the Po. The Prelimin

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Is continued in this number, and the numerous actaires of that lady's genius unanimously confess, as the stor progresse, that it eems likely to surpass in interest, bri liancy; and power, all the previous works of the accomplished author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." THE PROFESSOR AT THE BREAKFAST TABLE con inues to deepen the impression produced by the brilliant conversations of

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menace. A conflict followed, in which an excited populace undertook to suppress it by violence, but it resisted the storm, maintained its position, and from that hour the Liberty of the Press was established in the District of Columbia.

Twelve years have passed, and to day, the Era finds twenty an ... ong the most distinguished members of the Senate, elected to carry out the Principles it was instituted to advocate, and the House almost controlled by Representatives, with whom it can consistently and heartily act as a co-worker.

While the cause it has advocated has advanced so rapidly, I am constrained to say that the Era, since the advent of the Republican Party, has suffered somewhat in its circulation. Influential newspapers, once in opposition, but now united in the same movement, and an extensive Local Press, upholding kindred sentiments, naturally engross a large portion of Republican patronage.

This was to be expected, but still I think there are good reasons why the Era should continue to be sustained. It was the first Press

"HR BRING DEAD, YET SPEAKETH."

If the above can with propaiety be applied to any man of modern times, that man is Dr. WM. A. ALCOT, who e recent death has sein a pang of sorrow through thousehinds of heart; hut he yet speaketh? and his works of follow him. Perhaps no man has done so mach for the cause of Physical Education as i.e. Feeble in body, yet ever active; with a heart oveitiowing with benevolence and love for universal man. He wrote, at a leed tured, and connselled the young, and the o.e., and those of middle fife, with antiring porseverance for a long a rise of years, at dents of thousands, who have been made wiser and happier by his teachings, will ever fondly chertish his memory.

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